The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

The Position of the Rebel Army Ascertained.

Hill's and Longstreet's Corps at Culpepper.

Their Passage Through Chester and Thornton's Gaps.

Ewell's Corps Still in the Shenandoah Valley.

Gallant Fight of the Excelsior Brigade Near Front Royal.

Defeat and Rout of the Rebel Rear Guard.

Reconnoissances and Skirmishing by the Cavalry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The following dispatches from E. A. PAUL, TIMES correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, have just been received here:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
25th July—6 P. M.

The positions of the rebel army are as follows:

On Friday morning at 6 o'clock the advance of HILL's and LONGSTREET's corps reached Culpepper. The columns were well closed up, and their entire corps must be concentrated there before this time. Of this retrograde movement there can be no question. For two days I had a favorable opportunity to take birdseye views of both HILL's and LONGSTREET's commands, and on one occasion was quite as near as was prudent for a non-combatant to be.

EWELL's corps, it is understood here, still occupie the Shenandoah Valley, where it is guarding the fords on the Shenandoah and the rear of the rebel army. This fact is supposed to explain the recent alarm about the alleged movements indicating that LEE was not retreating, and was indeed preparing to return to Maryland.

The Excelsior brigade had a fight yesterday at Ashby's Gap with the enemy, where the latter hap both infantry and cavalry. After a brief but severe contest, the enemy were repulsed, and a large number of prisoners captured. Among the wounded is Brig.-Gen. F. B. SPINOLA.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
AMISSVILLE, Va., Saturday, July 25.

Gen. CARTER, with three regiments of the Michigan brigade under command of Col. GRAY, (Col. TOWN, the senior officer, being sick,) advanced from this place to Newby's Cross Roads to reconnoiter the enemy's position. The Fifth Michigan were in advance. The enemy's pickets were met within half a mile of the Cross Roads, when the advance guard was dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, and one section of PENNINGTON's battery, under Lieut. CLARK, was placed in position on a crest at the left of the road, supported by the First Michigan, Major BREWER. For half an hour or more a lively skirmish was kept up, when the advance skirmishers were reinforced by three squadrons from the Fifth Michigan, and also the balance of these regiments acting as a reserve. Tne men thus thrown forward steadily drove the enemy before them, until the crest of a hill was reached near the cross-roads, when the enemy opened a brisk fire with artillery, firing shells, grape and canister, and our advance was checked. This position was held for at least an hour, when, much to the astonishment of all, a regiment of the enemy's infantry appeared in the rear of the First Michigan, while supporting the artillery above referred to. The whole section of country in this vicinity is so cut up, that it is almost impossible for cavalry to operate effectively, and particularly difficult at the point where the enemy first made their appearance in our rear, as it was covered not only with trees up to within twenty rods of the regiment, but the intervening space is covered with an undergrowth of pine trees and stubble.

Gen. CUSTER, when made aware of this flank movement, at once ordered a charge to be made. Practicable under ordinary circumstances, but just at this point an impracticability, which he very speedily discovered. Major BREWER fortunately hesitated when ordered to charge, and the result was a change of orders. The section of artillery exposed rapidly moved to the right, while the First Michigan remained in position until the enemy had fired one volley, then wheeling to the right into the road, a rapid retrogade movement brought them to the rear, and in a place of a comparative safety.

While this movement was being executed on the left of the road, the enemy advanced two pieces to the crest of a hill in front previously occupied by our skirmishers, and opened a galling fire upon our troops with grape and canister, at the same time advancing a column of infantry in the same direction. A portion of our right was forced still further to the right, and the left was forced back into the road where the extreme left had preceded it. The retreat on the right was skilfully conducted by Col. GRAY, who, notwithstanding the excitement of the moment, did not forget to extend protection to the artillery, then within the enemy the enemy's grasp, and it was consequently saved.

The enemy after this were held in check at every point, while the command, having felt the position, fell back to Amissville. From information obtained from reliable sources, it was ascertained that the column struck the rear of A. P. HILL's command.

The advance of LONGSTREET's corps passed through Thornton's Gap and Sperryville on Thursday, and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, it reached Culpepper. HILL's command was immediately in his rear.

To-day the cavalry moved up to Gaines' Cross Roads, where the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in, but the main command was beyond reach. As Gen. CUSTER's orders were solely to ascertain the position of the enemy, in obedience to orders he fell back to Amissville. Our loss during the two days' reconnoissance will probably not exceed six killed and thirty wounded. Lieut. SABIN, of Gen. CUSTER's Staff, was severely wounded in the side by a shell, and was left on the field. The enemy saw fit neither to parole nor take him away, and this morning he was brought in.

During the most exciting time of yesterday a horse in front of Col. GRAY was killed. Col. GRAY's horse fell over the disabled animal, and before the Colonel could regain his feet he was run over by a whole squadron of led horses belonging to the skirmishers. His escape from fatal injury is attributed to the fact that many of the horses were barefooted.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

An important error of fact occurred in the advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac published this morning. The correction which the correspondent desires to be made, although written yesterday, was not received, through a special messenger, until to-day. He says:

"On the 22d inst., while Gen. LONGSTREET was endeavoring to get into Eastern Virginia by way of Manassas Gap, Gen. A. P. HILL's corps took possession of Chester Gap. Our cavalry made an attempt to drive him out, but he was too strongly posted for success. They, however, kept him in check until reinforced by Gen. LONGSTREET, when both LONGSTREET's and HILL's commands came through the gap, and are now probably in Culpepper. It was LONGSTREET's command which was seen near Amissville. Gen. EWELL's corps went to Strasburgh.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that large numbers of horses have been found in the mountain gorges and appropriated by our troops.

Our cavalry held the line of the Rappahannock on Saturday, between Kelley's Ford and Waterloo.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27—P. M.

The *Star* says:

"On Thursday last, while the Third and Fifth army corps of Gen. MEADE's army were lying at the mouth of Manassas Gap, this side, information was received that Gen. LONGSTREET was sending a brigade of his corps forward in order to possess himself of the Gap. Gen. SPINOLA, commanding the Excelsior brigade, 800 muskets of that corps, was at once ordered forward. The commanding General supposed the rebels were only in small force on and behind the crest of a hill, about one mile from the Gap, between it and Front Royal, and therefore supposed his brigade was sufficient to dislodge the enemy. About a quarter of a mile from the crest of the hill there was a stone wall, and behind that also there was a small rebel force. Gen. SPINOLA at once took an observation of the ground, and after pointing out to his regimental commanders the work they would have to perform, he ordered his gallant brigade forward; and with fixed bayonets and a yell that betokened their determination to succeed, they rushed forward, when the rebels quickly fled from the hill and took refuge behind the stone wall. Up to this the brigade rushed also, when from behind it rose a whole brigade of Georgians, and two regiments of North Carolina sharpshooters, all under the command of Gen. ANDERSON. But our troops heeded them not, and amid a shower of rifle bullets and artillery fire in front and on the flank, pushed forward, and with the bayonet drove the rebels from their position, and sent them scampering over the field. The enemy's loss was not less than 500 killed, wounded, and missing. We had no artillery, while the rebels had at least seventeen pieces.

That night our soldiers bivouacked on the battleground, and the next morning marched into Front Royal. In this fight it is the opinion of military men that the rebels outnumbered us at least six to one; but they appeared to be completely fagged out; and after being dislodged from the stone wall, they could not move up a hill on their way in an upright position, but crawled upon their hands and knees, thus giving our men an opportunity of pouring in an effective fire, of which they eagerly availed themselves.

In this fight Gen. SPINOLA received two very severe wounds, one in the right foot, which tore open the heel for two or three inches; and one through the fleshy part of the right side. The first is by far the most painful and serious wound; but the General is doing as well as can be expected. He arrived here this morning, having been in an ambulance since he received this wound. He purposes leaving to-morrow for his home in New-York. He is loud in praise of the manner in which his whole command, officers, privates and all, behaved. His Adjutant-General was the first to cross the stone wall. Gen. SPINOLA himself was wounded when but a few feet from it, and the wounds came in quick succession, scarcely a moment elapsing between them.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from Charleston, but no News—The New French Consul to Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 25.

The United States gunboat *Memphis* arrived here last night from Charleston, but has no important news. She has a mail for New-York.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, left for City Point this afternoon, in charge of Major JOHN E. MULFORD. She takes up no prisoners of war, but has, as a passenger, the newly appointed French Consul for Richmond.

Gen. NAGLEE and Gen. MEREDITH arrived here to-day.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived, this afternoon, from Newbern, N. C. There is no news from that department to be made public.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.

Steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, left for Newbern, N. C., at noon to-day. She is expected to return in a few days with Maj.-Gen. FOSTER.

The trial of Dr. BROWN will come up before the Military Commission at Norfolk, to-morrow (Monday), it having been decided that the case comes within their jurisdiction.

Important Railroad Connection.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, July 25.

A meeting of the Committee of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, with a corresponding Committee of a new road, projected, between Rome and Oswego, was held here on Friday last, when it was agreed that the latter road should be constructed immediately, and the former company run it in connection with their own. This forms an important link in the chain of roads in that portion of the State.

Burning of the Steamboat Boston.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 27.

The steamboat *Boston* was accidentally burned on Saturday above Portsmouth. Loss $45,000, of which $18,000 is insured.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Extracts from the Richmond Papers of Yesterday.

The Siege Operations Against Charleston Progressing.

A CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT.

The Evacuation of Jackson by the National Forces.

Departure of McPherson's Corps from Vicksburgh up the Mississippi.

Gen. Rosecrans Organizing an Expedition Against Atlanta, Ga.

Jeff. Davis Appoints the 21st of August for Humiliation and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27.

The following extracts are taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning:

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 24—9 P. M.

The bombardment was renewed early this morning, with rapid and continuous firing, until a flag of truce went down at 9 o'clock. The attack was renewed this evening, the enemy occasionally firing at Cummings Point, and Sumter replying heavily. The firing is still going on. We sent down to the fleet to-day 105 paroled prisoners, and received 40.

A physician just from Hilton Head says that 54 of our regulars took the oath of allegiance last Wednesday.

The casualties, this morning, were three killed and six wounded. Those which occurred this evening have not been heard from.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 25.

Regular firing from Fort Sumpter and Battery Wagner, at the Yankees on Morris Island, was kept up all night, and continued all of to-day. The Yankees occasionally responded from their batteries on Morris Island. The Monitors and the *Ironsides*, lying outside, took no part. The Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island, and have strengthened their position. No casualties are reported to-day.

Another Monitor arrived to-day—making six in all.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

MORTON, Friday, July 24.

The enemy evacuated Jackson yesterday morning. Col. WIRT ADAMS' cavalry dashed in and captured a few stragglers. Canton has also been evacuated. GRAN's entire army has gone to Vicksburgh. An attempt to blow up the State House failed, although it is badly damaged. Our cavalry are pursuing. They have destroyed all the machine-shops, rolling stock, cannon and track between Jackson and Vicksburgh.

Mobile will no doubt be the next place of attack.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MORTON, Friday, July 24.

An officer from Vicksburgh says that MCPHERSON's entire corps left that place on the 21st, moving up the river. Their officers stated that they were going to Richmond. Transports from above are constantly arriving. Nearly all the rolling stock and cannon were sent up to Grenada, and were consequently saved.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued a proclamation appointing Aug. 21 as a day of humiliation and prayer.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July, 27.

The Richmond *Enquire* of the 24th has the following: "ATLANTA, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. ROSECRANS is organizing a force to attack Atlanta and make a raid on the Northwestern Georgia Railroad. Active preparations are being made for the defence of the city and railroad to Chattanooga."

The rebel General Bowen died on the 16th.

The Disasters to the Rebel Arms.

AN APPEAL TO THE GEORGIANS BY GOV. BROWN.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has issued the following proclamation to the citizens of that State:

The late serious disasters to our arms at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, together with Gen. BRAGG's retreat with his army to our very borders, while they are no cause of despair of ultimate success, if we are true to ourselves, and place our trust in God, admonish us that, if we would protect our homes from the ravages of the enemy, it is time for every Georgian able to bear arms to unite himself without delay with a military organization, and hold himself in readiness at a moment's warning to strike for his home and the graves of his ancestors, with an unalterable determination to die free rather than live the slave of despotic power.

Tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens have volunteered for the war, and those of them who have not been slain or disabled are still risking everything for our success in distant fields upon the borders of the Confederacy. On account of the near approach of the enemy to the interior the call is now upon those at home, who have made comparatively little sacrifice, to volunteer to defend their own habitations and property, and the homes and families of their neighbors who are in the army, against the threatened attacks of the enemy.

Is there a Georgian able to bear arms so lost, not only to patriotism, but to all the nobler impulses of our nature, that he will in this emergency refuse to take up arms for the defence of his home and his family, when the enemy comes to his very door to destroy the one and insult and cruelly injure the other? If there be a Georgian possessed of so little courage or manliness, let his fellow-citizens mark and remember him. If he hides himself behind some legal exemption as a mere pretext to avoid duty, let him be exposed to the censure he deserves; or if, in his anxiety to make money and become rich, he turns a deaf ear to the promptings of patriotism, and would sacrifice his liberties to his avarice, let him be exposed with indignant scorn to public contempt. The time has come for plain talk and prompt action. All that is dear to a people on earth is at stake. The best efforts of every patriot are required to save our cause from ruin and our children from bondage. We are determined to be a free people, cost what it may; and we should permit no man to remain among us and enjoy the protection of the Government who refuses to do his part to secure our independence.

If all our people at home will organize for home defence, and the Secretary of War will issue and enforce such orders as will compel the thousands of persons in Confederate service who, on account of the wealth of parents or political influence, or other like causes, are now keeping out of the reach of danger—as passport agents, impressment agents, useless subalterns connected with the different departments, including other favorites of those in position, stragglers, &c., many of whom are suspected of riding over the country at public expense, engaged on private speculations, enrolling officers in counties where the officers exempt are almost as numerous as the conscripts now in the counties subject to enrollment, and the host of officers in uniform, and others, who are daily seen in every city, town and village, and upon every railroad train, and in every hotel in the Confederacy—to return immediately to their respective commands in the field, we should soon have armies strong enough to roll back the dark cloud of war which hangs over us, and drive the invaders from our soil.

By reference to the General Order herewith published, it will be seen that a draft will be had on Tuesday, the 4th day of August next, in each county in this State which neglects or refuses to furnish the quota of men required of it.

Though some few of the counties have exhibited too little interest, I cannot believe that a single one will have its character stained by the necessity for a draft to defend their own homes.

To those counties which have nobly and promptly responded, and especially to those which have tendered much more than their quota, I return my sincere thanks.

While the militia officers of this State have generally responded promptly and willingly, I regret to learn that some of them, in contradiction of all the professions they have made, having remained at home for home defence, now refuse to volunteer. To all such I hereby give notice that if they fail to come out themselves as volunteers with the organizations now called for, and to enter the service as invited in my proclamation calling for eight thousand troops by the 4th of August next, the protection of the State against conscription will be withdrawn from them, and they will be turned over to the enrolling officers under the Conscript act. If, however, any militia officer, when approached by the conscript officer, will make an affidavit that he has not heard of or seen this proclamation, or had notice of it, he shall have five days from that date within which to join one of the companies now called for as a volunteer.

This rule does not embrace any one connected with the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, as they are expected to hold themselves in readiness at all times to obey his orders, and are not expected to join these companies. All justices of the peace and constables are to be subject to the same rule as militia officers, as their offices are not now so important that they cannot be spared to do local and temporary service in the defence of the State.

In protecting State officers against conscription, I have acted upon what I consider an important principle. If any of them now refuse to aid in the defence of their homes, it will be proper that the State withdraw its protection from such in future.

Let no one despair of ultimate success. We should not expect to be victorious on every field. The splendid achievements of our arms in the past have made us an historical people, and have clearly foreshadowed the final triumph of our arms and the future glory and grandeur of the Confederacy. Such a people, inhabiting such a country, and having such mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, need only be true to themselves, and humbly trust in Almighty power, to be invincible.

Given under my hand and seal of the Executive Department, this July 17, 1863.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

Official Dispatch from Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

The following dispatch was received by the Navy Department to-day:

FLAG-STEAMER DINSMORE,
OFF MORRIS ISLAND, July 21, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have to inform the Department that on the night of the 19th inst. a large side-wheel steamer, in trying to run into Charleston, was chased by the *Canandaigua* and other outside blockaders, and finally headed off and driven upon the shoals by Commander GEORGE W. POWERS, of the *Kaatskill*, then anchored abreast of Fort Wayne on picket duty. The steamer was fired by her crew, and is now a total wreck. The chances of success to such enterprises are materially lessened by our occupation of the main ship channel.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

The death of this venerable statesman is announced by telegraph as having occurred on Sunday morning last at his home, Frankfort, Ky., at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. For nearly half a century the name of JOHN JAY CRITTENDEN has been conspicuously before the country in connection with the National Legislature. He was born in Woodford County, Ky., about 1785, and began life as a lawyer in Hopkinsville, but soon removed to Frankfort, where he enjoyed an excellent practice. Before he had attained the age of thirty-one his townsmen elected him to represent them in the State Legislature, and for several years he filled the office of Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives. Valuing the high qualities of mind and heart with which he was eminently endowed, his constituents elected him in 1817 to a seat in the United States Senate, his term commencing at the same date with the Presidency of Mr. MONROE, whom he supported. From 1817 to 1819, from 1835 to 1841, from 1842 to 1849, and from 1855 to 1861, he served in the Senate. Twice he was a member of the Cabinet, having accepted the post of Attorney-General in 1841, under President HARRISON, and being again called to that position in 1850 on the accession of Mr. FILLMORE to the Presidential chair, after the death of President TAYLOR. In 1848 he was elected by a large majority on the Whig nomination for Governor of his native State. In early life Mr. CRITTENDEN belonged to the Republican, and subsequently to the Whig party, but later he was identified with the Americans. He was ever a devoted friend of HENRY CLAY, supporting him in most of the measures that he advocated. He always favored the protective policy, voting for the Tariff of 1842, and against that of 1846. The United States Bank project he strenuously favored and opposed the Sub-Treasury system. In 1835 he opposed Mr. CALHOUN's bill empowering Postmasters to abstract from the mails documents hostile to slavery. He was unfavorable to the remission of Gen. JACKSON's fine for contempt of court in declaring martial law at New-Orleans. In 1842 the question of apportionment came up, and he advocated the smallest ratio of representation, arguing that with more representatives the House would become more democratic. The establishment of a preëmptive system in favor of actual settlers on the public lands being before the Senate, in 1841, he moved an amendment denying the privileges of the act to aliens who had not made a declaration of their intention to become citizens, and this he supported in several speeches. Mr. CRITTENDEN also spoke often upon the Oregon boundary question, deprecating haste and excitement, favoring peace, though not at the expense of honor, and supporting such measures as seemed calculated to bring it about. The same sentiments characterize his numerous speeches on the annexation of Texas, which he opposed as unconstitutional, unwise and unnecessary, and on the Mexican war, which he strove to bring to a peaceful termination as early as practicable. In 1858, in the debate upon the alleged illegal exercise of the right of search by Great Britain, he manifested the same conciliatory spirit. In 1848 he opposed Mr. HANNEGAN's bill, providing for the military occupation of Yucatan, and, subsequently, in 1858, took ground against interference in the affairs of Central America. In 1856 he opposed the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution; voted against the repeal of the territorial laws, and in favor of Mr. TOOMBS's Kansas bill, on the ground that it was a peace measure, however objectionable it might be in some of its features. In 1858 he opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, alleging that that instrument was a fraud upon the people, and did not represent the will of the majority, and afterward offered a substitute for the bill, which somewhat modified, passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. It provided for the submission of the Lecompton instrument to the vote of the people of Kansas, to be ratified as the Constitution if approved by a majority, and if otherwise, empowering the formation of a new Constitution. Just previous to the close of his last Senatorial term, after the secession of South Carolina, Mr. CRITTENDEN, true to the conciliatory policy which was the marked feature of his public career, laid before the Senate those compromise resolutions generally known as the "Crittenden propositions," hoping thereby to avert the threatened storm of secession. These propositions he advocated with all the art of oratory of which he was master; but his arguments failed to influence the opinions of a majority of members, and the resolutions were defeated. Throughout the trials and unhappiness that have since visited the nation Mr. CRITTENDEN has remained loyal to the Union and consistent to his views, eliciting from all men—even from those who differed most widely from him in opinion—the respect which is never withheld from those against whom the breath of slander has never whispered.

Dishonest Quartermaster.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 27.

Capt. HURTT, Assistant Quartermaster at this post, was arrested this morning by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, charged with irregularity in his accounts, and appropriating funds to his own use.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Assembly of Notables Declare in Favor of an Empire.

The Prince Maximilian Named for Emperor.

Tampico Still Defying the French.

The City Declared in a State of Siege.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

The rumors in circulation since the arrival of the steamer *Mexico* from Vera Cruz, as to the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, have been more than confirmed by the arrival, yesterday morning, of the French war steamer *Milan*, which brings *official* news that Mexico had been proclaimed *an empire*.

The Assembly of Notables, previously convoked, having met, it was declared, with only two dissenting votes, that the form of Government chosen by the country (through its organ, the said Assembly, appointed by FOREY) was *the empire*. They also, at the same time, proclaimed as Emperor the Austrian Prince MAXIMILIAN. In case His Royal Highness should not accept the Crown, the Emperor of the French was begged to choose a person in whom he had confidence to occupy the throne. The act of the proclamation of the empire took place on the 10th instant. The Reactionists between the capital and Vera Cruz made great demonstrations of joy on knowing the news. In Vera Cruz a salute of 101 guns was fired.

The remarks of the newspapers of Havana, written a few days ago, when the editors refused to believe in the possibility of such precipitancy, amount to a solemn and emphatic condemnation of the farce just enacted in Mexico. The *Diario* observed, on the 18th:

"We cannot help resisting the belief that things have passed according to the tenor of the rumors to which we refer, and that, without the preparation necessary to insure their stability, they have improvised so radical a change in the existence of that nation. We trust too much in the prudence of the agents of the Emperor, who are in Mexico, and who must be provided with instructions well meditated upon by the foreseeing and profound mind of NAPOLEON Third, that they can have consented to such an extemporaneous resolution, especially when a great part of the country is under the authority of JUAREZ, and when such a resolution would not bear even a decent appearance, to the eyes of Europe, as the verdict of the popular will. * * * * The first thing is pacification; then, and only then, will be the opportunity for a definite solution."

The *Prensa* also bitterly complains of FOREY, in suppressing the newspapers, thus depriving the people of their instructors, when such radical changes are being made.

The Political Prefect of Vera Cruz, SERRANO, has been replaced by Señor BUREAU.

From Tampico the dates are to the 30th ultimo. On account of the taking of Puebla and the fear of an attack, the Colonel commanding the Southern District had proclaimed a state of siege. The yellow fever, skin diseases, &c., were making great havoc in Tampico, which are always bad, and alarmingly so this year. In Tuxpan the population has been decimated by disease. GARZA is in Arrogozarco with his troops, watching the French. Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA had arrived at San Luis Potosi with his Staff. It was not yet known what position this General would occupy. In Vera Cruz they were preparing an expedition against Tampico. They knew there that its little garrison has orders to retire, and for that reason send a force, believing it more than sufficient to conquer Tampico, but perhaps they will have the door slammed in their face and retire, finding out their mistake. Gen. BENAVIDES, who, previous to the French intervention, belonged to the Moderate party, had passed through Tampico on his way to San Luis Potosi, to place himself under the orders of President JUAREZ. He is said to have asserted that MIRAMON, the Ex-President, intended to take a similar course, but a friend of the latter General informs the *Diario* of this city that such a statement is incorrect, on the authority of a letter from MIRAMON, dated Brownsville, (Texas,) 29th ult., in which, after saying many causes had prevented him from realizing his plans, yet he hoped to arrive in the Capital in time to aid in consolidating the party of order.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW PREFECT OF VERA CRUZ.

The steamer *Mexico*, from Vera Cruz to Havana, brings the following Proclamation of the new Prefect:

OFFICE OF THE PREFECT OF THE
DISTRICT OF VERA CRUZ.

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT!—Having to-day taken possession of the civil command of this interesting part of the Department of Vera Cruz, I ought to let you know the sentiments which animate me and which will serve me as a guide in the exercise of the authority confided to me. A stranger to all party interests or spirit, I only desire the welfare of the country and that it may attain its enlargement, on the occasion presented by the generous views of the French intervention, by the way of order, the only way that can conduct us to the enjoyments of a rightly understood liberty. I shall then be tolerant toward all opinions, but will punish and cause to be punished with all the severity of the law, the culpable plots that may be devised, and whose tendency is to subvert the public tranquility. I offer to the quiet inhabitants all the protection for their property and persons that my authority can afford. The working classes will find me always decided to afford to them the assistance which is within the power of the office in order to promote industrial progress. A lover of moral, intellectual and social improvements, which constitute the welfare of society and which the spirit of the age claims as the imperative necessities of every civilized nation, I shall consecrate my best efforts to the end of encouraging in the district the realization of all those which it may be possible with the help of the enlightened assistance of the inhabitants, to plant. Happy shall I be if, on retiring from the civil government, I can leave with you a pleasant remembrance of my administration. To this result aspires your countryman and friend.

VERA CRUZ, July 1, 1863. D. BURCAU.

A CIRCULAR TO THE HEAD OF CUSTOMS AT TAMPICO.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit of the true Government of Mexico, that of JUAREZ, had addressed the following circular to the Head of the Customs at Tampico:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURY AND
PUBLIC CREDIT, FIRST SECTION.

CIRCULAR.—The Citizen President of the Republic has been pleased to direct, that on no account, nor under any pretext, shall there leave any of the State's convoys, either ordinary or extraordinary, of treasure, whether of silver in bars or coined, under the penalties for infringing the law. This I communicate to you, that it may be put in practice; pleasing to publish directly this order from the Supreme Authority. Independence, Liberty, and Reform. NUNEZ.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 15, 1863.

I inform the public of this for their guidance.

TAMPICO, June 25, 1863. FRANCISCO M. ROJAS.

THE COUNTER GUERRILLAS.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, gives the following:

"The commander of the contra guerrillas, Don GEORGE MURCIA, knowing that there were in the town of Tlaliscoyan a small armed force of guerillas, and some colonels and officers determined to surprise them, so that, at the head of only 37 men, crossing the river by swimming, he entered the place a few nights ago and arrested in their own dwellings, Messieurs ARZAMENDI, CUESTA, and ESPADA GUERRA, as also the small force which occupied Tlaliscoyan. The latter being disarmed, were set at liberty, and only the above-named leaders and officers were brought to Vera Cruz. These also have been liberated, after signing the following document:

I, the undersigned solemnly declare, on my honor, to have no other object, nor other intentions than to unite my efforts to those of the Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary corps, in order to establish in my country a government of its free choice, and which will be honest, upright, strong, capable of maintaining order at home, and of getting abroad esteem and consideration. I promise to submit entirely to the National will, to leave it free to explain itself, and not to strive in any manner for a personal interest; only to think (owing to the serious condition of the country) of what can insure its interior repose and renew its foreign relations, which alone can insure its prosperity.

JUAN DE DIOS ARZAMENDI,
General of Brigade.

VERA CRUZ, July 2, 1863."

Similar documents have been signed by the Colonel of battalion, D. M. CUESTA, and the Captain of infantry, D. MIGUEL ESPADA GUERRAR.

TAMPICO UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The *Epoca* of Tampico contains a proclamation from the Governor of the Southern District, placing the city under martial law:

First—The port of Tampico, and the district included in its jurisdiction, is in a rigorous state of siege, without interfering with the judicial and municipal authorities, who will continue in the exercise of their functions.

Second—Every person who arrives at this place shall present himself, within the term of twenty-four hours at the Governor's office, where his nationality, whence he comes, and whither he is going, will be noted, and he will have issued a pass, so that he may lodge in the inns &c. of the city. Without said pass, he shall not be received by the landlords of said establishments, and his departure from the place must be verified by a passport from the same office.

Third—Communication with places occupied by the enemy, is prohibited. It is in consequence ordered not to receive or send away to those places any regular or extraordinary mail, including those of the packets. The correspondence which comes from abroad on board of neutral vessels, or the English packet, must be remitted by the Captain of the port (Harbor-master,) to the Post Office, which will be at the Governor's office, where the letters will be opened and read by their respective owners, with the exception of the consular correspondence, which will be delivered from the Governor's office.

Fourth—Those who infringe any of the above regulations, shall be tried in conformity to the laws upon faithlessness to the country, and what is ordered by the army general order respecting fortresses under martial law.

TAMPICO, June 26, 1863.
JESUS FERNANDEZ GARCIA.
ASCENSION VARQUEZ, Secretary.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN HAVANA.

Loss Estimated at Between Four and Five Millions of Dollars.

ACTIVITY OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The steamer *Roanoke*, from Havana on July 22, arrived yesterday. Through Purser MALLORY we learn that just as the steamer was about to leave the bay of Havana a great smoke was seen in the direction of Reglas, evidently proceeding from an extensive conflagration. Barges, boats and steamers were seen crossing from the city loaded with troops and men. As the *Roanoke* got under way a clear view was obtained of the burning scene. The fire had taken in the extensive Almancenes, or warehouses, of Messrs. FESSER, situated on the Reglas wharf. This immense range of warehouses consists of about fifty buildings divided midway by a street and the Station-house of the Reglas and Matamoras Railroad. The fire had commenced in the fifth building of the range, and under the influence of the strong east wind had already rapidly consumed sixteen buildings, and there appeared no prospect of arresting the progress of the flames before they reached the street and the Railroad Station. If the railroad depot should burn nothing could possibly stop the fire until all the remaining warehouses to the west were destroyed. From passengers on the *Roanoke* who were well conversant with the locality and the contents of the warehouses already destroyed it is estimated that sugar to the value of over $4,000,000 was burned. There is said to be no insurance on the buildings or contents.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Extensive Fire at Puerto Plata, San Domingo—Extraordinary Activity of Blockad Runners at Nassau.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

On the 14th, arrived the Spanish war steamer *Isabel the Catholic*, from Porto Rico and Samana, San Domingo. It brings the news that a large fire had occurred at Puerto Plata, the destruction of property amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. At Porto Rico they were about to send assistance to the sufferers by the conflagration.

From Nassau, we hear of extraordinary bustle and activity among the steamers which ply the trade of blockade running. The *Diario* gives the following list:

"For the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst., the following vessels cleared for St. John's, N. B., but in reality for Wilmington and Charleston: the *Charleston*, *Racoon*, *Antonica*, *Ella and Annie*, *Hebe*, *Kate*, *Elizabeth*, *Pet*. *Cronstadt* (just arrived from Hull), and *Lizzie*. On the 3d and 4th, the steamers *Banshee* and *Juno* sailed."

The Spanish mail steamer *Mexico*, which was to have left here for Vera Cruz on Monday, has been ordered by the Government to delay its departure until the arrival of the Spanish mail, now over due, but telegraphed, and will be in to-day, as probably important dispatches relating to Mexico are on board.

Tho Marianao Railroad was opened on Sunday, when the Captain-General and a number of guests breakfasted at the house of the Marquis of Marianao (DON SALVADOR SAMA.)

Speaking of the walls of Havana, the Captain-General observed: "The walls are not done away with. The advancements in the art of war, the new necessities springing from the increase of the city, and other circumstances, make it necessary to take the fortifications elsewhere, and consecrate the space occupied by the former fortifications to the embellishment and wideinng of the city."

Arrived July 13, English steamer *Alice*, three days from Mobile, 516 tons, with cotton; was chased by our cruisers and had to throw overboard 240 bales; 15th, rebel steamer *Alabama*, three days from Mobile, 576 tons, with cotton; was chased and threw overboard 80 bales; 16th, Spanish steamer *Isabel*, two days from St. Mark's, (made the trip from here and back in 15 days,) 287 tons, with cotton; rebel steamer *Fanny, alias Fox*, three days from Mobile, 381 tons, with cotton and turpentine. LARA.

Movements of the Twenty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 27.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

The Twenty-first regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., leaves this place for Poughkeepsie, to-day, and will probably arrive in New-York to-morrow morning.

J. B. SCHRAM, Major.

The Five Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 27.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,695,000 Five Twenties, to-day, by the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 9, inclusive

THE REPULSE AT FORT WAGNER.

Partial Lists of Killed and Wounded in the New-York and New-England Regiments.

The following reports of casualties among the New-York and New-England regiments which participated in the assault upon Fort Wagner on July 19, are the most complete which have been received. It must be remembered, however, that very many are included whose wounds will not incapacitate them for active duty for more than a few days:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Col. W. B. Barton, severely in hip.
Lieut.-Col. James M. Green, killed.

COMPANY A.

Missing.

Lieut. Charles E. Fox, supposed to have been wounded and have since died.
Sergt. T. B. Carman, supposed killed.
Corp. Vrederling.
Corp. Jessie Smith.
Patrick Brady—supposed killed.
B. M. Cann.
Patrick Dunegan.
Heurich Limburg.
Wm. McCormick.
James Larkin.
Daniel Nelson.
Walter Smith.
Luther Ketchum.
Cornelius Cadmus.

Wounded, in Camp or Hospital.

Sergt. Robert McKellar.
James Hill.
James Brady.
David White.
Peter Nolan.
Francis Summerford.
John Lewis.
Joel Amos.
John Nolan.
John Holahan.
Patrick Smith.
George Carman.
S. McCarty.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Nere A. Elfering—leg.

Missing.

Sergt. J. R. Depew.
Corp. John Gardner.
Corp. Sidney Wadbams.
Corp. Isaac J. Mason.
Corp. Alex. Hyers, (color guard.)
Corp. Geo. Tuesdell.
Martin Coffee.
John Coffee.
John Curtis.
Daniel Dyckman.
John Donagby.
Daniel Madden.
John Vanness.
Wm. J. Owen.
Carl Rolricnt.
Joseph H. Sielvers
Daniel B. Smith.
Isaac Silcocks.
John Midday.

Wounded and in Camp or Hospital.

Sergt. Peter W. Smith.
Corp. Freeman Atwood.
Wm. Brown.
John Halton.
Thomas McGarry.
Wm. McCloud.
Charles Travis.
Thos. Van Tassel.
Adam Weisart.
Robert Maxwell.
Charles Scott.

COMPANY C.

Killed.

Capt. James Farrell.
Lieut. Robert S. Edwards.
Daniel Kane.

Missing.

—— Becker.
—— Fenwick.
—— King.
—— Lord.
—— Levy.
—— Lankin.
—— Marshall.
J. A. Smith.
—— Sturgis.
—— Nesbitt.
—— Hibson.

Wounded.

Sergt. F. Frankenburg—severely.
Sergt. Shultz.
Corp. L. Bond.
Corp. J. O'Brien.
Corp. Warner.
—— Bondy.
—— Betts.
—— Dempsey.
—— Gorman.
—— Osbourne.
—— Ryan.
John Smith.
W. Mason.
M. Carroll.
M. Sullivan.
John O'Brien.

COMPANY D.

Wounded.

Capt. Jas. O. Paxton—dangerously.
First Sergt. Patterson.
Sergt. J. G. Abbott.
A. Lippencott.
Corp. L. Prim.
Corp. Christoph'r Harbison.
Corp. S. White.
E. H. Crossdale.
D. Emmons.
J. Graham.
W. J. Howell.
T. Jones.
Timothy Moore.
J. Spear.
E. Souder.
B. Stites.
J. Zerwick.

Missing.

Sergt. Crammer—breast, severely.
Corp. L. O. Church.
D. Basworth.
J. B. Hechtel.
D. Clifton.
J. Clark.
C. W. Cole.
J. D. Lodge.
C. W. Mammer.
A. Mason.
A. Palmer.
H. Smith.

COMPANY E.

Killed.

Lieut. Joseph Taylor, in the fort.

Wounded.

Sergt. J. Sweeney.
First Lieut. Geo. Morton.
Corp. Jas. Dunn, Color G'rd.
Corp. Edw. Johnson.
W. Andrews, Bugler.
Andrew Evans.
W. T. Major.
D. B. Rumsey.
C. Smalls.
Thomas Walters.
George Degarmo.
W. T. Manley.
Frederick Post.
J. B. Raynor.
F. Taylor.
A. Vialand.
E. Wakefield.
J. Hanna.

Missing.

Corp. George Gardner.
Corp. Charles Haines.
Capt. Easwell.
Capt. A. Bates.
R. Anderson.
J. Benton.
J. Brown.
James Dolan.
Robert Douglas.
F. Gilmore.
William Hawkins.
Charles Messenger.
R. McNally.
P. Smith.
C. Smith.
W. B. Terry.
T. Vesey.
J. Vangant.

COMPANY F.

Killed.

J. F. Fonday.
W. H. Foley.
Corp. Samuel Swartwank.

Wounded.

First Sergt. Hutchinson.
Corp. Onderkirk.
Corp. L. E. Lyon.
M. Bower.
J. H. Deacon.
W. Furniss.
J. Motteshed.
D. McManus.
H. McFarland.
M. Nolan.
J. Ryan.
E. Sheridan.
W. Tuttle.
L. Vorheef.

Missing.

Corp. J. A. Hyatt.
Corp. R. C. Williams.
Corp. W. H. Howard.
W. Burns.
H. W. Kellogg.
M. Lemage.
T. Lan ery.
J. Murphey.
M. McLinehan.
S. Robbins.

COMPANY H.

Wounded.

Capt. Wm. S. Lockwood—arm and shoulder.
Lieut. James A. Barrett—thigh.
First Sergt. Edward Coler.
Sergt. Sparks.
Corp. W. W. Luyster.
Brown.
Curtis.
Freeman.
Groves.
A. Havens.
Hall.
Johnston.
Charles Liminey.
Lynch.
Laxy.
Mackay.
E. Miller.
Powers.
H. Walling.
J. Yerks.

Missing.

Sergt. Clayton.
Corp. Walling.
Joe Allen.
Joseph Allen.
Cowell.
Church.
Clarkson.
Ford.
Governey.
Hoff.
Lee.
Morton.
Nichols.
Pease.
Payne.
Price.
Stebbings.
Wilson.
Witherspoon.
J. Yorasky.
Job Liminy.
Strigler.

COMPANY K.

Killed.

Capt. Fred. Hurst—large shot through the breast.

Wounded.

Lieut. A. F. Miller—bullet and bayonet wound in leg.
1st Sergt. Umbleby—badly.

Wounded or Missing.

Sergt. John Smith.
Sergt. F. Johnson.
Corp. A. Hillicker.
Corp. A. Ellison.
Corp. J. M. Westerfield.
Corp. G. J. Gregory.
Corp. Benj. Seward.
Corp. J. Brower.
N. S. Ackerly.
Wm. Bouton.
M. R. Conklin.
W. H. Conklin.
G. F. Conklin.
Frank Conklin.
H. Dingee.
Wm. Hess.
J. J. Johnson.
Thomas Veiley.
Chas. Mills.
James McPherson.
J. L. McKee.
P. Ostrander.
Lake Rose.
Wm. S. Scudder.
Horatio Jewell.
Wm. Vance.
M. Vanerken.

Of those classified as wounded and missing, eight are the former and twenty-four the latter, but the list does not designate which were the wounded ones. Companies G and I are not at Morris Island. Total casualties in the eight companies 255, including three officers killed, three missing, and believed to have been killed, and six wounded, and brought off the field. Only three of the officers came out of the fight untouched—Capt. COAN, Lieut. ROBINSON, and Adjutant CHRISTOPHER HALE, and each of these three had their clothes hit. Capt. COAN is in command of the regiment.

ONE HUNDREDTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. Charles L. Handers, Co. A.
Conrad Site, Co. E.
Corp. Chas. Dayton, Co. E.
Frederick Sheffer, Co. F.
Sergt. John L. Hegel, Co. F.
Victor Beeksih, Co. F.
Sergt. Robert. Kuk, Co. G.

Wounded.

Maj. D. D. Nash—in left leg slightly.

COMPANY A.

First Sergt. Byron Ruston—severely, in three places.
Sergt. James L. Gaylard—left arm, slightly.
Corp. Nicholas Shutt.
F. L. Arnold—hand, slight.
John Beauchupt.
John G. Teger.
Peter Kelly.
Wallace Starkweather.

COMPANY B.

Corp. Wm. Gerrick—severely, in jaw.
Abram L. Wood—slightly, in hand.
Musician Meush—slightly, in arm.

COMPANY C.

2d Lieut. Michael Friday—slightly in hand.
1st Sergt. Benj. F. Hugson—severely in thigh.
Corp. Quincy A. Lebord—severely in larynx.
Ezra N. Hoag—severely in leg.
Chas. Realdon—slightly in hand.
Geo. W. Isdell—severely in arm.
Geo. Longsmere—severely in thigh.
James McKeever—slightly in head.
August Rochowen—severely in ankle.
Minane L. Waar—slightly in arm.
Fred. Luckman.
Geo. J. Webb, slightly in left ear.
John W. Whaples—badly in head.
Daniel Campbell—slightly in head.
Richard Hughes—slightly in foot.
Henry Mathey—slightly in thigh.
Wm. H. Masey—slightly in knee.
Andrew Morey—slightly in head.
Richard Welch—slightly in hand.
John H. Williams—slightly in head.

COMPANY D.

Corp. Wallace A. Tousley—severely in side.
W. E. Bates—slightly in leg.
Isaac T. Musser—slightly.
Henry Sidell—slightly.
Hiram Ellis—severely in shoulder.

COMPANY E.

Sergt. Pat. Lynch—right shoulder, severely.
Corp. W. H. Corey—left shoulder.
W. A. Austin—slightly.
Luke Cassidy—slightly.
Jonas Charleston.
Lester Severy—hand, slightly.
Gilbert S. Pease—slightly.
Ernest Phillips—slightly.
Julius F. Skinner.
Andrew Miller—severely.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Charles H. Renert—right arm, slightly.
Sergt. Grebler.
Corp. Chas. Mangold—finger shot off.
Wm. C. Barthaver.
John H. Brownley.
August Fryer.
H. C. Ellsworth—foot, severely.
John D. Garnin.
C. Clummerliver.
John L. Kleeberg.
George Long.
Charles Laly.
Fred. F. Main.
C. Miller.
C. Richarmer.
Lewis Venderlip.
Robert Younglove.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. George Morgan—severely, in shoulder.
Corp. Lewis A. Whitney.
Michael Baker.
James P. Bailey.
Andrew Ball.
W. E. Brown.
Ernest H. Freeman.
Frank Hetstated.
Barney Hoister.
John Savory.
John Leonard—arm.
Alfred P. Willard—leg.

COMPANY H.

Sergt. Paul Everts.
Sergt. O. J. Emery—left leg, slightly.
John Allen, (Aeon,)—left leg, badly.
B. J. Dougherty.
A. Garrosie.
R. Henderson.
M. Sheean.
J. Smanphot.
Thos. Martin.
F. Melvin.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Warren Granger—neck, slightly.
Sergt. Pratt—arm, slightly.
Frank Davy—body, severe.
Corp. Wm. H. Stacy—leg shot off.
Henry H. Henslow.
James Allen—arm.
Robt. Abrahams—leg, severely.
Luther Dawson.
John B. Handfast.
Henry Kraneer.
Geo. Rowland.
Fred. Welle.
Philip Hetzeri.

Missing.

Adjutant H. H. Haddock, wounded.

COMPANY A.

Corp. Clark Dickerman.
Corp. Justin Semaur.
C. Sheeball.

COMPANY B.

John Peresly.
John Stintina.

COMPANY C.

1st Lieut. John McMann—wounded.
Corp. Henry Dressing.
—— Lawrence.
—— Callohan.
George Vilbora.
—— Nunaner.
—— Mathews.
Michael McGuire.

COMPANY E.

2d Lt. C. Brown—wounded, and supposed to be dead.
Sergt. Charles Pettis.
Daniel Brice.
M. Brice.

NEW-ENGLAND REGIMENTS.

SIXTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Col. John L. Chatfield—wounded severely in leg and hand.
Sergt. Mason (recently commissioned 2d Lieut.)—missing.
John Rives—missing.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Sergt. Bellows—neck, severely.
Corp. Hiram L. Grant—leg, severely.
Corp. A. H. Bosworth—leg, severely.
Corp. D. H. Crandall—knee.
William L. Perry—leg and head, severely.
Frank E. Morse—arm, severely.
Byron H. Gould—face, severely.

Missing.

John A. Collins.
James Dunn.
Charles F. Hill.
Hugh McChine, Jr.
David C. Palmer.
Martin H. Shinboro.
2d Lieut. M. I. Tomtellous.

COMPANY B.

Edmund Rogers—killed.
Corp. Ira D. Jones—killed.
P. L. Lynne—right should'r.
F. J. Atwater—left hand.
Wm. Sullivan—both legs.
Wm. Engleman—shoulder and hips.
James McBrien—face and shoulder.
Pat. McNamara—slightly in face.
Thomas Irwin—missing.
Moses S. Holt—missing.

COMPANY C.

Sergt. G. De Bouge—killed.
Corp. Wm. Glissman—killed.
Corp. M. Stark—leg, slight.
Corp. John Danker—body and leg.
Andrew Walker—missing.
Chas. Kuston—missing.
Lewis Duffet—missing.
Valentine Beenei—killed.
B. Grader—killed.
Chas. Meisner—killed.
Augustus Hesse—killed.
A. Blair—slightly in leg.
J. Ernest—slightly in leg.
Gustave Tritche—slightly in shoulder.
Martin Haller—severely in both legs.
Felix Wieprat—severely in both legs.
Matthias Wieser—severely in arm.
Corp. A. Winder—missing.
Chas. Kinstein—missing.
Otto Frenzel—missing.
Ferdinand Elmer—missing.
Ed. Habncaum—missing.
Wm. Kenscher—missing.
A. Scholtathe—missing.
Wm. Sill—missing.
Frank White—missing.

COMPANY D.

2d Lieut. Martin Statlar—severely in both legs.
Corp. Wm. Lowa—severely in legs.
Corp. Jas. McGee—severely in neck and back.
Wm. A. Morehouse—killed.
John A. Miles—missing.
Egbert Jackwood—slightly in knee.
J. Grady—severely in hand.
Edward McSeely—slightly in neck.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Ed. S. Hudson—severely in foot.
Sergt. Wm. Berksley, color bearer—slightly in hand.
A. Peck—severely in arm.
Albert M. Scott—slightly in abdomen.
Hugh Laughlin—slightly in head.
Thomas Conway—slightly in head.
Geo. H. Smith—missing.
W. Dougal—severely in arm.

COMPANY F.

1st Sergeant Woodbury H. Stoles—in shoulder.
Sergt. P. W. Davis—foot.
Corp. Joel C. Andson—w'd and prisoner.
Corp. Benj. Terrill—miss'g.
Corp. Jno. F. Driscoll—m'g.
Edw. Pierpont—hand & arm.
Geo. E. Badge—missing.
—— Milner—missing.
Philip Summerville—head.
Andw. Cadwell—slightly.

COMPANY G.

Wounded.

2d Lieut. Walter Fitch, acting Adjutant—in heart.
Corp. Barnes Cummings—foot and face.
Wm. Hassfall—shoulder.
Julius Frank—hip.
Lewis P. Cook—shoulder.
Martin B. Eddy—foot.
Michael Roberson—hand.
Marshall Dowd—breast.
Nathan McMann—slightly.

Missing.

Merrill S. Loomis.
William Sussman.
Charles Griffin.

COMPANY H.

2d Lt. R. Vaste—missing.
Sergt. E. Osturan—leg.
Sergt. A. Wunk—missing.
Corp. J. Schroff—missing.
Frederick Raden—missing.
F. Bountley—wounded.
G. Schmidt—leg, severely.
F. Spear—head, slightly.
M. Hesse—leg, severely.
Julius Atman—wounded.
Wm. Shultz—mortally.
John Felber—hand, severe.
Oscar Gerber—shoulder.
D. Richeul—foot, slightly.
B. Hartney—head, slightly.
O. Pferfer—back, slightly.
Geo. Vetterer—wounded and missing.
Edward Sapf—missing.
Frederick Meyer—wounded and missing.
W. Rebstock—wounded and missing.
Geo. Vetzel—wounded and missing.

COMPANY I.

2d Lieut. Stephen L. Stevens, on Gen. Seymour's Staff—killed.
1st Lieut. Daniel J. West—wounded and missing.
Sergt. Charles H. Grogan—severely in arm and side.
Albert W. Stacey—missing.
Corp. Gerritt Platt—severely in shoulder.
Joseph C. Boudin—missing.
George W. Hutchings—severely in abdomen.
Edward B. Taylor—severely in neck.
Isaac J. Taylor—severely in both arms.
David W. Hodge—slightly in side and groin.
Woolsey Abbott—missing.
Patrick Deavy—missing.
Michael Flynn—missing.
Alonzo Phillips—missing.
Robert C. Rich—missing.
George W. Warner—missing.

COMPANY K.

Sergt. Thomas S. Gillitt—severely in left hand.
Corp. Wm. L. Williams—severely in abdomen.
Ambrose Crockloft—missing.
Joseph A. Wooster—missing and supposed wounded.
Artemas Tousley—missing.
William Reid—missing.

Total in regiment—killed, 9; wounded, 78; missing, 52.
Total casualties, 139.

THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Killed.

Adjt. Alvan H. Libby.

Wounded.

Col. Jno. H. Jackson—slightly in breast.
Lieut.-Col. John Bedell—severely in body.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Geo. Fogg—severely in hip and back.
Wm. H. Kearney—severely in right shoulder.
Wm. H. Huntress—severely in shoulder.
Geo. E. Johnston—severely in arm.
Gideon Coly—severely in left shoulder.

Missing.

Sergt. Luke Leaf.
W. O. H. Brown.
David B. Daniels.
Wm. P. Scott.

COMPANY B.

Wounded.

Capt. Thos. M. Jackson—slightly in arm.
James McGuire—slightly in hips.
Adna S. Curier—slightly in nose.
Elbridge G. Locke—slightly in head.
Henry A. Reynolds—slightly in head.

COMPANY C.

Wounded.

Corp. Jas. Galvin—severely in shoulder.
Timothy O'Connell—slightly in hand.
Peter Pelkey—finger amp'd.
Peter Smith, finger amputated and in hand.
Wm. Baker—sl'tly in knee.

COMPANY D.

Wounded.

George P. Doeg—in hand, severely.

COMPANY E.

Wounded.

A. J. Pettergill—slightly in thigh.
An. M. Weeks—slightly in finger.
J'n Abbott—slightly in fin'r.
J. E. Herrick—slightly in hand.
Charles Westcott—slightly in hand.

Missing.

Luke Halligan.

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

2d Lieut. E. J. Button—severely in hand.
Albert H. Milliken—mortally in head.

COMPANY G.

Killed.

Geo. R. Piper.

Wounded.

Corp. G. O. Scaggelli—severely in scrotum.
Corp. Jas. H. McCrillis—severely in thigh and arm.

COMPANY [illegible]

Wounded.

Capt. Henry H. Ayer—back, slightly.
Corp. Edward Cotter—thigh, slightly.
A. [illegible] Lockwood—shoulder, slightly.

COMPANY I.

Wounded.

Corp. E. White—body, sev'y.
D. H. Pelkey—arm, slightly.
Patrick Mansfield—hand, slightly.

Missing.

Wm. H. Long.

COMPANY K.

Wounded.

Sergt. Daniel Elbridge—foot, slightly.
Corp. Chas. Clement—arm, slightly.
J. Place—knee, slightly.
C. Scruton—knee, slightly.
L. Tebbets—arm, severely.

SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Col. H. S. Putnam—killed.
Adjt. H. G. Webber—contusion.
Sergt.-Maj. G. F. McCabe—wounded.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Sergt. B. Cummings.
Corp. L. Miller.
Corp. A. H. Foss.
Corp. G. P. Aldneson.
Corp. A. Ball.
C. F. Grinnell.
E. Greenwood.
O. P. Hanscomb.
T. Haren.
J. Hobin.
E. Poor.

Missing.

Corp. A. L. Foss.
W. P. Henry.
—— Ingerson.
J. Stone.
J. W. White.

COMPANY B.

Killed.

1st Lieut. Ezra Davis.

Wounded.

2d Lieut. George Taylor—severely.
Corp. Hunt—severely.
Thomas Morse—slightly.
B. R. Pratt—slightly.
Sergt. Lawrence—slightly.
Sergt. Lymington—slightly.
Corp. Dodge.
Henry Davis.
D. Nichols.
G. W. Page.

Missing.

D. Towle.
J. A. Stevens.
Charles Newell.
J. D. Meserve.
J. Hays.
J. B. Hall.
L. Gould.
A. A. Davis.
C. E. Bailey.
L. H. Cummings.
George Vincent.

COMPANY C.

Wounded.

Capt. J. B. House, severely.
Corp. J. H. Harris.
Corp. M. Rowes.
S. Applebee.
J. L. Currier.
C. Hall.
D. Pettengill.
A. A. Smith.
F. W. Sleeper.

Missing.

1st Lieut. A. H. Cate, supposed dead.
2d Lieut. A. J. Lane, supposed dead.
Sergt. C. E. Chase.
Sergt. E. A. Bruce.
Sergt. D. F. Hinkseons.
C. A. Brown.
—— Clark.
H. J. Gile.
H. A. Henley.
B. B. Smith.
O. Nevins.
C. F. Lee.
J. Lacey.
J. L. Corliss.
S. D. Smith.
E. H. Stark.

COMPANY D.

Killed.

2d Lieut. A. N. Bennett.

Wounded.

1st Lieut. W. C. Knowlton, slightly.
Corp. J. H. Caldwell.
Corp. L. Emery.
Corp. Geo. W. Berry.
Corp. O. G. Burtt.
C. L. Farmer.
P. Griffin.
H. D. Harris.
J. M. Kennesten.
J. G. Sargent.
George W. F. Stevens.
Jos. Stone.

Missing.

1st Sergt. J. F. Dustin.
Corp. Harvey W. Martin.
A. M. Bland.
A. A. Busher.
J. Cleavis.
B. W. Colby.
C. Grant.
M. McKone.
S. A. Wood.

COMPANY E.

Wounded.

Corp. R. O. Farrand.
O. B. Abbott.
Geo. W. Elliott.
Charles Stevens.

Missing.

2d Lieut. H. W. Baker.
Sergt. A. G. Stearns.
Sergt. Geo. W. Haven.
Sergt. Jos. W. Teal.
L. P. Conner.
E. Daggett.
Geo. Gilman.
John Clancy.
W. E. Kimball.
B. H. Holmes.
Samuel McElroy.
R. Nolan.
D. Pritchard.
L. G. Raymond.

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

Corp. M. V. B. Perkins.
Corp. J. C. Bickford.
Corp. M. Hanson.
A. L. Litchfield.
Robert Alsop.
G. Dudley.
W. Wentworth.
A. Wentworth.
J. Welch.
F. Dunn.
G. W. Ripley.
G. E. Burrell.
P. Hangley.
J. A. Rand.
Samuel Dowaing.
J. Perkins.
D. C. Brown.
J. A. Welch.
G. F. Smith.
P. Maguire.

Missing.

Sergt. F. F. Meader.
Corp. J. M. Durgin.
F. J. Bradford.
A. H. Blake.
J. N. Patterson.
E. Perkins.
O. Peirson.
J. L. Sinclair.

COMPANY G.

Killed.

Capt. H. B. Leavitt.

Wounded.

1st Lt. P. C. Ham—severely.
Sergt. J. W. West.
Sergt. J. A. Jacobs.
Corp. G. A. Bridger.
Corp. M. H. Tash.
J. T. Colbath.
J. Gooley.
J. White.

Missing.

W. Campbell.
J. Cotar.
L. E. Edgerly.
M. Riley.
L. Whidden.
H. W. Nilley.
T. C. Young.

COMPANY H.

Wounded.

Capt. W. W. Ames—slightly.
1st Lieut. J. H. Worcester—missing.
Sergts. W. F. Spaulding.
Sergt. F. Lovejoy.
Corp. W. J. Spaulding.
Corp. D. W. Hayden.
Corp. O. Robinson.
C. E. Arlin.
J. P. Bills.
A. E. Burrell.
M. H. Brown.
D. E. Caverley.
J. H. Chase.
W. B. Dow.
B. F. French.
J. L. Garland.
C. A. Hale.
Warren Lewis.
J. M. Ladd.
G. E. Marshal.
C. H. Ordway.
Wm. Stevens.
Rufus Ward.

Missing.

Corp. J. N. Perkins.
O. Abbott.
A. J. Berry.
J. C. Howard.
F. P. Head.
F. K. Hoyt.
W. W. Mayo.
J. C. Morrell.
E. M. Nelson.
F. B. Robinson.
J. C. Relation.

COMPANY I.

Wounded.

1st Lieut. Charles Cain—severely.

Missing.

Sergt. C. E. McPherson.
Corp. M. Mulligan.
W. P. Elliot.
W. H. Farmer.
J. H. Gregg.
E. B. Hodgman.
M. H. Hawkins.
J. H. Smith.
Samuel Thompson.
Albert W. Worcester.
Sergt. Bachder.
Sergt. Brown.
Corp. C. A. Rowell.
W. R. Bixby.
Pat Brown.

COMPANY K.

Killed.

Capt. W. E. F. Brown.

Wounded.

1st Lieut. L. W. Fogg—slightly.
Sergt. Hadley.
Geo. Rainy.
Josiah Gage.
Albert Gammett.
Paul Whipple.
James York.
Levi Pitman.

Missing.

Hugh McDoyle.
Charles Clark.
Lorenzo Rodgers.

NINTH MAINE REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Wounded.

Col. Salome Emery—sev'ly.
Adjt. J. E. Shepard—slightly.
Sergt.-Maj. Durlon P. Dorits—slightly.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Capt. C. A. Brooks—severely.
1st Sergt. H. Beverly—sev'ly.
Sergt. G. Burby—severely.
Sergt. Wm. Terrell—sev'ly.
Sergt. H. Hopkins—sev'ly.
A. Stanhope—severely.
W. Stanhope—severely.
J. Berry—severely.
Corp. G. W. Smith—slightly.
Corp. A. McIntosh—slightly.
Corp. C. Wedman—slightly.
Corp. H. Davis—slightly.
Corp. S. Y. Ross—slightly.

Missing.

Lieut. A. N. Gevehim.
Sergt. E. E. Collins.
W. Frenton.
G. Morse.
G. Stoples.

COMPANY B.

Wounded.

Capt. A. F. Robinson—slig'ly.
1st Lt. R. F. Whitten—slig'ly.
2d Lieut. G. Dyer—slightly.
1st Sgt. D. M. Hogan—slig'ly.
Musician G. L. Colbets—slightly.
Jas. H. Bennett—slightly.
H. M. Douty—slightly.
W. J. Farren—slightly.
A. J. Alexander—slightly.
B. K. Virgin—slightly.
W. Hunter—slightly.
W. Crocker—slightly.

Missing.

J. G. Bowker.
J. Woodcolt.

COMPANY C.

Wounded.

Lieut. J. L. Emerson.
Sergt. W. A. Campbell.
G. W. Brown.
George Covey.
Seaman Austin.
C. C. Brown.
D. D. Anderson.
G. L. Blair.
H. Clerk.
John Lomber.
Brach Mason.
John McMertin, Jr.
C. F. Cox.

Missing.

Corp. G. H. Dinsmore.
Alfred Savage.

COMPANY D.

Wounded.

L. M. Stinchfield.
M. Prescott.
M. M. Weber.
Jesse Beul.
J. A. Chadwick.
Dan. Fee.
G. W. Fairbrother.
Saml. S. Milt.

Missing.

E. F. Goodwich.
Jos. Bean.

COMPANY E.

Wounded.

C. A. Eastman.
F. C. Farr.
G. O. Newby.
C. W. Morrell.
S. A. Welch.
Y. W. Treadwell.
J. L. Ramsdell—slightly.

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

Alwood Young.
D. A. Rowe.
W. W. Dunham—severely.
F. J. Hunsford.
D. [illegible] Warren.
Millard Hall.
F. H. Lord.

Missing.

Corp. L. E. Dening.
M. L. Page.
J. E. Cushman.
H. C. Barrows.

COMPANY G.

Wounded.

Wm. Tilley.
Rubin Andrews.
Daniel Atherton.
David Morrison.
Hugh Monroe.
John Cody.
C. B. Fish.
Jerry Foley.
F. B. Lord.

Missing.

Sergt. G. W. Harris.
Corp. Geo. F. Nulling.
Corp. Wm. Campbell.

COMPANY H.

Killed.

A. W. Averill.

Wounded.

Corp. J. H. Sweeney.
C. H. Clark.
J. W. Leighton.
John Merrisy.
S. D. Smith.
John Burk.

COMPANY I.

Wounded.

J. D. Morrisy.
Tonis Kent.
L. H. Neal.
G. W. Richardson.
H. C. Arrington.

COMPANY K.

Killed.

Musician Amos Harrison.

Wounded.

Capt. Chester E. Shaw.
John Fitzpatrick.
J. Harmon.
Ardell White—severely.
G. Williams.
C. Greve.
J. Manchester.

Missing.

Corp. W. H. H. Morrill.
A. Williams.
B. Greenlen.

FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS, (COLORED.)

Field and Staff.

Maj. E. N. Hallowell—in both legs.
Col. Robert Shaw—missing.
Adj. G. W. James—ankle and side.

COMPANY A.

Wounded.

Capt. J. W. M. Appleton—breast and head.
1st Lieut. W. H. Howard—side.
Sergt. Gross.
Sergt Bundy.
Sergt. Aiken.
—— Bancroft.
—— Glaster.
—— Hamilton.
—— Hill.
—— Livingston.
—— Nettles.
—— Perow.
—— Patter.
B. Smith.
—— Townsend.
G. Wilson.
—— Halstead.
A. Wallis.
W. Wilson.
—— Taylor.
—— Porter.
G. Wallis.
—— Pruym.

Missing.

Sergt. Benton.
Corp. Gardner.
—— Elliott.
—— Albert.
—— Burgherett.
—— Ingram.
—— Ford.
—— Garrison.
—— Hives.
—— Hallenback.
L. Jackson.
P. B. Johnson.
—— Lamb.
—— Pierce.
—— Watson.
—— Whipple.
—— Smith.
—— Waterman.

COMPANY B.

Killed.

Geo. W. Street.
Alfred Green.
Jesse Brown.
Morris Brown.
Sergt. Robert J. Lemmons.

Wounded.

Capt. Willard.
A. Richardson.
Sergt. Geo. G. Mominee.
George Hall.
George Farmer.
Samuel Neal.
James Cole.
David Noles.
Wm. Dill.
Solomon Hagen.
Alfred Lee.
T. G. Cooper.

Missing.

E. Washington.
Charles Williams.
Lorden Glargens.
Corp. Hardy.
Joe Andrews.
John Burke.
George Allerson.
J. Gallus.
Lemuel Blake.
Samuel Wilson.
John A. Snowden.
George Grant.
James Elliott.
David Baily.
Wm. Right.
George Courall.
A. Walls.

COMPANY C.

Wounded.

Sergt. Wm. H. Carney.
Sergt. Lemuel Layton.
Corp. Geo. Delavan.
Corp. A. P. Tarrance.
Corp. Nelson Benton.
Corp. James Hasbrook.
Lewis A. Fleetwood.
Eli Franklin.
Ira Hulsey.
Geo. F. Lewis.
John Lott.
Geo. Price.
Mathew Young.

Missing.

Corp. Charles C. Greene.
Corp. Joseph R. Campbell.
Joseph F. Hall.
Cornelius Henson.
Samuel Johnson.
Treadwell Turner.

COMPANY D.

Killed.

—— Hegen.

Wounded.

Capt. E. L. Jones—wounded in shoulder.
1st Lieut. R. H. L. Jewett—slightly, in head.
Corp. Morris.
Corp. Rankin.
—— Chaney.
—— Hopkins.
—— Kennard.
—— Braylor.
—— Prosser.
—— Willmore.

Missing.

Corp. Plowdin.
—— Artis.
—— Clark.
—— Coggswell.
David Thomas.
—— Edgerly.
—— Evans.
—— Fisher.
—— Griffin.
W. Lloyd.
—— Mills.
—— Miller.
—— Riggs.
—— Weaver.

COMPANY E.

Wounded.

Sergt. Suirey—shoulder.
Sergt. Jackson—head.
—— Briggs—hip.
—— Bond—leg.
—— Creamer—thigh.
—— Deforest—hip.
—— Dean—four places.
—— Gibson—knee.
George Jackson—head.
—— Kine—knee.
—— Kelsey—head.
—— Reason—arm and leg.
—— Whiton—thigh.
—— Banett—hip.
—— Russ—thigh.
—— Carter—groin and leg.
—— Mills—back and body.

Wounded and Missing.

—— Grover.
—— Harris.
—— Washington.
—— Harvey.

Missing.

Corp. Procter.
Corp. Lopeman.
Corp. Weeks.
Corp. Butler.
Corp. Anderson.

COMPANY F.

Wounded.

Lieut. C. E. Tucker—slightly.
Sergt. Frank Welch.
Wesley R. Armstrong.
John W. Gaines.
George Holmes.
Thomas Higgins.
Sumner Kenney.
Wm. R. Lee.
George W. Mushea.
Samuel Miles.

Missing.

Corp. Chas. H. Johnson.
Jefferson Ellis.
John J. Gray.
James E. Kelley.
Daniel Kelley.
Francis Lowe.
Jos. E. Peters.
David Roper.
Wm. P. Smith.
Sheldon Thomas.
Geo. H. Thomas.
Benj. Thompson.
John Tucker.
Edwd. Williams.

COMPANY G.

Wounded.

Sergt. Morgan.
Sergt. G. H. Wilson.
Corp. John A. Bouldin.
Corp. John A. Barker.
Corp. —— Nines.
Corp. Wm. Ellis.

Missing.

Louis Anderson.
Charles Rody.
James Coleman.
—— Emery.
Charles Clark.
Benj. Grenage.
—— Garrison.
Leander Howard.
John Hedgpath.
Wm. Myers.
John Miller.
Harrison Mickels.
Charles Roberson.
Charles Sternbern.
John Stephens.
Wm. Tyler.
Wm. Underwood.

COMPANY H.

Wounded.

Capt. C. J. Russel.
Sergt. Collins.
Sergt. Munroe.
Corp. Lane.
R. Caldwell.
—— Hall.
—— Williams.
—— Gomer.
—— Jones.

Missing.

—— Harrison.
—— Gillespie.

COMPANY I.

Wounded.

Capt. George Pope—should'r.
Sergt. Tucker.
—— Charlton.
—— Milton.
—— Barnes.
—— Fowler.
—— Price.
Jacob Christy.
—— Morse.
—— Rogers.
—— Tiptin.
H. Watson.
B. H. Williams.
W. Smith.

Missing.

Sergt. Whiting.
Corp. Augustus Brady.
Corp. Lyons.
—— Burgess.
—— Freeman.
—— Gaines.
J. Johnson.
S. Johnson.
—— Mayhu.
—— Pillow.
—— Stoner.
B. Smith.
—— Shrewsbury.
A. Watson.
—— Watt.
E. Williams.
—— Williamson.
—— Woods.

COMPANY K.

Wounded.

Capt. Simpkins.
Sergt. Palmer Bush.
—— McCular.
—— Meyers.
—— Rouse.
—— Stone.
Dennis Burges.

Wounded and Missing.

Sergt. Mahan.
—— Wilson.
—— Allen.
—— Stevenson.
Edward Williams, and fourteen missing.

A CHARMING CONSTITUENCY.—The Louisville *Journal* states that Hon. AARON HARDING, Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth Kentucky District, is having rather a hard time in his canvass, the district being overrun by guerrillas. They obtained knowledge a few days ago that Mr. HARDING was at Campbellsville, and at once formed a plan for capturing him. No means of escape were left Mr. H. but to take to the woods, and these he improved, remaining in ambush during an entire day and night, the rebels passing all around his place of concealment, and within a few paces of where he was. They occupied themselves with chasing horses and negroes, which, like himself, had fled to the woods for safety. It is reported that Mr. HARDING has since reached his home unharmed, but that the surrounding country is infested with small bands of rebels, rendering it imprudent for him to resume his canvass. However, he has visited and spoken in all the counties of his district but three, and the canvass of these for the present will, for prudential reasons, be abandoned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Document from Mayor Opdyke.

Veto of the Ordinance Appropriating Money to Meet the Conscription.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the following message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The paper originating in your Board, entitled "An ordinance to relieve the City of New-York from the unequal operation of the conscription and to encourage enlistments," is herewith returned without my signature.

The first section directs the Comptroller to pay to the proper officers a sum equal to $300 for each person who shall be drafted in accordance with the Conscription act, and who shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum, under such regulation as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council.

The second section provides that if any drafted person shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war, the $300 shall be paid to him, or for the benefit of his family or relatives, as may be prescribed by the Common Council, instead of being paid for exemption.

If there were no other objections to this ordinance, its vagueness alone would constrain me to withhold my approval. Who is to be deemed unable to pay $300? Is it the man who cannot conveniently raise that sum, or is it he whose property does not amount to so much? If it be answered that "such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council," will solve the difficulty, I must reply that such regulations are an essential part of the scheme, and should be established before the money is appropriated. Infinite abuses might otherwise ensue.

The second section is still more vague; under it, as it now stands, it is doubtful whether any drafted person who goes to the war would not be entitled to receive $300 out of the City treasury, whether he be rich or poor. Such, I must presume, could not have been the intention of the Common Council.

I feel authorized to presume, also, that the absence of any discrimination in the ordinance in favor of drafted persons who have families dependent on them for support, is to be attributed to haste and inadvertence rather than to deliberate intention. It is the duty, as it has ever been the policy of all enlightened Governments, to exempt as far as practicable the heads of families from service in the army. The present conscription law of the United States is not an exception to this rule. Not only is that law most liberal in exempting certain classes of cases where special hardship to families would otherwise ensue; but the provision that the unmarried between the age of 20 and 45, and only such of the married as are under 35, shall constitute the first class, is a discrimination in favor of those having families to support.

But the ordinance before me is liable to still graver objections. One of these is its acknowledged illegality, its provisions being in direct contravention of the thirty-third section of the Charter, which provides that "the Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money, whatever, on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature."

This objection is fatal. It never has been, as in my judgment it never should be disregarded, unless the necessity is imperative, and the object approved by the people with almost entire unanimity. These conditions do not coexist in the present case. On the contrary, a large proportion of our citizens doubt both the necessity and the propriety of the proposed appropriation, and would consequently regard the act as a breach of the financial trust confided to us.

If these doubts should be shared by a majority of the Legislature, which is certainly not impossible, and perhaps not improbable, the ordinance would fail to receive the sanction necessary to its legality, and the bonds issued under its authority would be without value. The possibility of such a result should be scrupulously avoided, as it could not fail to inflict irreparable injury on the credit of the City.

Another legal objection to this ordinance has recently received judicial announcement in a similar case before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine. The Governor of that State requested the opinion of those Judges on the question whether a city or town had a legal right either to pledge its credit to raise money, or to raise money by taxation, to provide commutations for such of its citizens as might be drafted. The following extracts from their response to this request refer to the national aspects of the question, and are directly pertinent to the matter now before us: "As Congress has the power to command and require the services of each citizen, so it may prescribe the mode and manner of obtaining such services. The obligation of obedience rests upon the citizen. It is a part of the duty he owes to the Government which protects his rights. * * * Were a town to raise money to be distributed to favored individuals, the tax assessed for such a purpose could not for a moment be upheld. Still less can it be when the obvious and inevitable tendency of it would be to defeat the object for which the act of Congress before referred to was passed. That was an act to raise *soldiers*, not to raise *money*. Its preliminary and special purpose was to suppress insurrection by means of an armed force, to be raised in pursuance of its provisions. If one town may assess taxes to pay the commutation money of those who may be drafted, so may all, and the Government would be left without a soldier for its protection, and the nation surrendered into the power of those who are warring for its overthrow. By such a course, the wealth and taxable property of the community would be diverted from the defence of the Government, and the resources of the State would be turned to its destruction, by depriving it of the means necessary for its preservation."

From this it will be seen that the action proposed by your ordinance, even if it should receive the sanction of the Legislature, would still be in contravention of the National laws, which, under the Constitution of the United States, are the supreme law of the land, and consequently no money could legally be raised on the bonds proposed to be issued, nor any tax legally imposed for their payment.

I am bound in frankness to add, that if I had found this ordinance within the competency of the Common Council, and its provisions free from all obscurity or indefiniteness, I should still have felt it to be my duty to withhold my approval; and it is due to you, to our constituents and to myself, that I should state my reasons.

The act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," commonly called the Conscription Act, provides "that all able-bodied citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the National forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose."

The Act also provides for enrolling the persons thus described, for drafting from those thus enrolled a sufficient number for the service required by the President, and for giving them notice to appear at the rendezvous, and then proceeds to declare "that any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may on or before the day fixed for his appearance furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum not exceeding $300, as the Secretary may determine for the procuration of such substitute."

This act was passed on the 3d day of March of the present year. The ordinance before me was introduced and passed through both branches of the Common Council on the 15th of July. If there was anything in the act which called for action on your part, there was ample time after the 3d of March and before the 15th inst. to prepare a careful plan, with all proper guard against fraud and abuse. It should seem, therefore, that it was not so much the assumed defects of the Act of Congress as the existence of the riot which broke out in this City on the 13th inst., which prompted the action of your honorable body. Your ordinance was introduced and adopted during the riot, and was calculated to interfere with and partially nullify the law against which the riotous resistance was made.

The money it proposes to appropriate, was, therefore, in effect, a price offered to a lawless mob to desist from further assaults upon the lives and property of our citizens. In other words, the measure must be regarded as an acknowledgment that the constituted authorities have not the power to preserve order and enforce obedience to the laws of the land. To do this would be to acknowledge that our form of Republican Government is a failure. In that conclusion I cannot concur. I believe that a vast majority of our citizens are law-abiding, and stand ready to aid the authorities in the maintenance of law and order, and the security of life and property. Thus believing, it seems to me that any price, however small, paid to appease the spirit of mob rule would weaken and discredit our cherished form of popular government, and dishonor, in the public estimation, those from whose fears it would be alleged the measure was extorted.

Let us look at the character of this riot, to see whether there is anything in it which should induce the Government of this City to adopt, with unusual haste, an ordinance not authorized by its charter, so liable to misinterpretation and perversion, having no present legal validity, and possessing only such moral force as it may derive from the probability, greater or less, according to circumstances, that it may hereafter receive the sanction of the Legislature and the Courts.

While the riot was ostensibly a resistance to the draft, the rioters themselves were not, in general, persons liable to be drafted. A great proportion of them were under twenty years of age, and many were convicts, thieves and abandoned characters, the scum of this great City, and the hasty importations from other cities. Then the violence of the rioters was especially directed against the colored population of the City, nearly all of whom are carefully excluded by our laws from the elective franchise, and who therefore, had no voice, direct or indirect, in the enactment of the Conscription law, and whose voices for aught the rioters knew, might have been raised to prevent the conscription if they could have been heard at all. One of the first acts of the mob was to destroy the Asylum for Colored Orphans on the Fifth-avenue. It would be a disparagement of the worst man who could possibly be drafted, to suppose him so brutal in ignorance and passion, as to burn an Asylum for Helpless Children, belonging to a class which had never participated in any act of government or misgovernment, by way of making good his objection to the conscription.

It is impossible to believe that the riot was anything else than the outbreak of traitors, who made the draft a pretext for their own crimes, and an occasion for exciting others to become criminals with them. From the beginning of the rebellion, we have been told that a revolution would be attempted at the North; we were incredulous because we could not believe that any considerable number of persons could be found so base as to seek to overthrow the Government which the majority had chosen. But the invasion of Pennsylvania, made apparently upon an understanding with traitors among ourselves, the threats which were uttered in different quarters, the concert of action between bad men in different parts of the country, the acts and language of the mob, showing a sympathy for the Southern rebels and a hatred for their own flag and Government—all make up a mass of evidence, which appears to me to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a conspiracy at the North, powerless now, I trust, against the unity, the supremacy, and the virtue of the nation; that this conspiracy, though baffled from the fall of Sumter till now by the overwhelming majority of loyal citizens, at last broke forth; that the conspirators here have been acting in concert with the conspirators of the South; that they seized upon the occasion when the long train of reverses to our arms, the invasion of Pennsylvania, and the approaching draft, seemed to give them their last chance of success.

A riot is never to be propitiated; but a riot begun under such circumstances is to be met with nothing but defiance. Any concession to it, real or seeming, is full of danger. For my own part, I will have nothing to do with it but to employ whatever power I possess to aid in crushing it at all hazards. To those among our citizens who are opposed to the draft, we should say that the Conscription act was passed by the representatives of all the people, they being represented as well as others, and that if the law be in any respect harsh or defective it will be corrected. No law bearing oppressively on the people has much chance of being enacted in this country, and when enacted it has no chance of remaining on the statute book beyond the next session of the legislative body that passed it. If this law were, therefore, as unwise as its enemies assert it to be, violent resistance to it would be utterly indefensible and wicked. In other countries, where there is a ruling class, resistance to law is sometimes the protest of the majority against the acts of the minority; here, where the suffrage is universal, any resistance is the revolt of the minority against the Government of the majority, and a blow against the principle of Republican Government.

It has become common to characterize all distasteful laws as unconstitutional. The Conscription act has not escaped this charge. Whether it be within the power of Congress to enact it, is a question into which I cannot enter. Congress has enacted it, all parties voting. The President has approved it. No power short of the Judicial Department can release the citizens from their obligations to obey it. I forbear, therefore, to discuss the question of constitutionality at all, simply observing that they who deny it must procure an authoritative decision from the courts against it, and when they do that it will be time enough for us to reject it. To my apprehension, a National Government which cannot, if necessary to save its existence, call to its support all the persons and all the property of the nation, lacks the essential principle of vitality. That it should be able to command the services of its citizen as a juror and not as a soldier is beyond my comprehension.

The Municipal Government of this City is, moreover, not the best authority to judge constitutional questions, nor has its interference in such questions hitherto been fortunate. In April, 1857, the Common Council passed a resolution in the following words:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Board, the act of the Legislature known as the Police Bill is unconstitutional and void, therefore be it

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor, the Recorder and the City Judge be and are hereby directed to retain possession of all the property belonging to or connected with the Police Department, and refuse to acknowledge or obey the Police Commissioners (so called) in said act, but to continue to discharge their duties as heretofore imposed on them by virtue of the laws appointing them as Commissioners.

We all know the sequel. The act thus denounced was by all the Courts adjudged constitutional, and the Police thereby created has proved of great benefit to this City, and has just aided most efficiently in saving us from frightful calamities.

The necessity for a draft as the means of recruiting the National forces which are now in the field fighting against the rebels, is a question belonging to Congress and the President and to them alone to decide. They have, moreover, better means of judging than any other persons in office, or any private citizens. Whether they have decided wisely can only be made known by the event, but we know that it is their province to determine. For this very purpose, the people have elected them and given them better sources of information than are within the reach of others. But of this we are assured; they who most vehemently oppose the draft are those who oppose every other mode of recruiting the National armies. Show me a person anywhere who strongly denounces the draft, and the chances are great that he also denounces the enlistment of colored troops, and declares, in the same breath that it is impossible to obtain any considerable number of troops by volunteering. What such men are aiming at, and to what condition they would reduce us, must be obvious to any candid mind.

If a draft was to be ordered at all, the provisions for this appear to be as humane as any which could be devised. A person drafted may go himself or provide a substitute. This is the practice in other countries and has always been allowed in this, in all the cases in which drafts have been resorted to.

The States having most unwisely permitted the militia to fall into decay, a draft from the mass of citizens seemed a matter of necessity. The substitute which a drafted man may send he may procure on the easiest terms possible for him. He may perhaps find a member of his family or a friend who will go without compensation, or he may be obliged to pay something. In order to prevent his being imposed upon by combinations to raise the price of substitutes, the Government itself, in mercy to the drafted man, guarantees to find a substitute for $300. This provision, intended for the relief of those who may be drafted, has been misrepresented by the wicked and disloyal, and tortured into a discrimination between the rich and the poor. That any one should have been imposed upon by so shallow a deception is little to the credit of his intelligence. One is tempted to ask such persons whether they would have the Government leave men to procure substitutes for themselves, or help to procure them; and if the latter, whether the price is too high or too low. But I will not pursue the subject. The clamor against the law has, as I think, no foundation but prejudice, disloyalty, or the apprehension of being drafted under it.

I fully appreciate the hardships of the operation of the Conscription act in some individual cases, and I feel for those whose lot it may be to leave families which have been dependent upon them for support. For all these cases of hardships I am in favor of making liberal provision. The City of New-York, long ago, pledged its faith to continue until the end of the rebellion the present arrangement for the relief of the families of those who go forth to fight for our country. In cases of special hardship let us, by private, if not public contribution, alleviate it as far as it may be possible to do by pecuniary assistance. I stand ready to coöperate with your honorable body in whatever measure may be appropriate, and also to join the benevolent in liberal contributions for the purpose.

No one looking dispassionately at the present situation of our national affairs can fail to perceive that the main support of opposition to the draft is party spirit, which seems at this trying time to accord to party that devotion which should be given to the course of our common country. This unpatriotic course may possibly prove fatal to the existence of our Democratic form of government, and a draw-back to the cause of human progress for generations to come.

Why should it be persisted in longer? All the armies of the rebellion are in flight before our heroic defenders under Gens. MEADE, GRANT, ROSECRANS and BANKS. The principal strongholds of the rebellion have fallen. Their railway communications are either broken up or so nearly worn out that they can now be of but little use, and that only for a short time. Beyond question all that is needed to insure the speedy and complete overthrow of the rebellion is that we of the loyal States shall throw aside, for a time, all party asperities and divisions, and unite as one man in unpartisan devotion to our country, and our country only.

Why not assure our brave soldiers in the field that if they need reinforcements to finish their glorious work, they shall have them; that if the rebels submit to an unsparing conscription to continue a rebellion which has ruined them, and is evidently in imminent danger of speedy failure, we will submit cheerfully to a most considerate and lenient draft, which cannot fail to bring us a speedy and successful termination of the war, and a glorious future of reunion, harmony and prosperity, and this, perhaps, without one drafted man being called from the camp to the field.

Who is not for this consummation? Or on the other hand, who, at such a turning point in our National fortunes, will set himself in opposition to it? Whatever his motive, or whatever may be the object of anybody or organization of men that shall hold out in opposition to this unity of feeling and purpose, on them will be the terrible responsibility, if, by division at the North, inviting intervention from abroad, we shall find this war protracted for years, with a train of disastrous consequences, of debt and exhaustion, for which posterity will never forgive those who occasion it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Merchants' Relief Committee for Suffering Colored People.

The above institution, located at No. 350 Fourth-street, is doing an immense amount of good in relieving the immediate wants of the colored people who suffered during the late riots. Yesterday, the building was thronged with applicants, all of whom were provided for to some extent. The amount of money already collected for this fund amounts to over

$30,000, of which some $7,000 has thus far been distributed.

Yesterday males only were admitted to the apartments. Last Saturday was devoted exclusively to females. That order will be observed in future—the males having the privileges of the institution every other day, commencing from yesterday, and the females the alternate days. The hours of business are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. From 8 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M. the use of the rooms is extended to the legal profession, members of which assemble to give their advice and services gratuitously to such of the colored sufferers as may desire to avail themselves of their valuable assistance. Yesterday over $2,500 was distributed to 900 men. A considerable amount of clothing has been received by the Committee, but as yet none of it has been given out, the great want of the applicants being, at present, money. In the basement of the building a receptacle for clothing is being fitted up, so that, when the proper time arrives, it will be systematically and judiciously distributed.

It is well worth the attention of any one who takes an interest in the objects of the institution, to witness with what regularity and quietness business is conducted. The applicants enter the building by the basement, arranged with railings, so that, although full, only a single line can be formed, and in the order in which they enter. On the floor above are the officers and clerks, seated at desks inclosed with railing, and as applicants enter the room they are taken by policemen in attendance to them. By this means confusion is avoided, and each clerk has no more at one time than he can promptly give relief to. Twenty policemen are on duty in and about the establishment, and they perform their duties well and kindly. Each clerk notes in a book the name of the applicant, his occupation and place of residence, the amount of loss sustained, and other particulars bearing upon his means and condition. If the person proves himself to be a worthy object of charity, he is furnished with a ticket which entitles him, on presenting the same to the Cashier, to receive a certain amount of money specified thereon. In no instance does the amount exceed $5, unless the Committee are satisfied, upon evidence adduced, that the party is actually in need of more. It is the intention of the Committee to send out missionaries next week for the express purpose of looking up special cases of destitution. Rev. H. Garnett (colored) is at present engaged at the institution in investigating the special cases which offer themselves there, as his extensive acquaintance among the colored people enables him to decide upon the veracity of the statements made by many of them.

The first object of the Committee is to relieve the immediate wants of the colored people who have suffered by the riots. When that has been accomplished measures will be taken to increase the sphere of their usefulness. A number of merchants have suggested, which suggestion will probably be acted upon, that it would be well to advance the sufferers an amount covering half their loss, and wait the result of the action on their claims against the City for the refunding of the same. The following are the names of the officers of the institution: *President*, J. D. McKenzie. *Secretary and Superintendent in Charge*, Vincent Colyer. *Executive Committee*, J. D. McKenzie, Geo. C. Collins, J. S. Shultz, Jos. B. Collins, A. K. Wetmore, E. Cromwell, Jonathan Sturges.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

The services of the Metropolitan Police, officers and men, during the Riot Week, won for them the admiration and confidence of the community. Never did men meet an emergency so fearful with more promptness, unanimity and courage, and never was hazardous and prolonged duty discharged with more willingness and fidelity. There was no flinching or faltering in any quarter, and to their courageous and unaided efforts from Monday's afternoon until Tuesday's can be attributed the safety of the more valuable portions of the City. The riot broke upon them unexpectedly, and when they were the only force to meet it; rallying on sudden warning, they did meet it, and by their well concerted action, their speedy movements, and their determined assaults upon the mob in the different localities, they gave the rioters no time to correctly estimate their own strength or properly estimate the weakness, at the time, of the authorities. Had it not been for this, there is scarce a doubt but that a concentrated and formidable demonstration would have been made against the lower portion of the City, and a period of destruction, pillage and carnage have ensued to an extent most fearful, and to which what did occur would have been as nothing.

On the honorable record which, during the eventful week, the force made for themselves, there are many individual cases of danger, of heroism, and of duties well and bravely performed, which deserves especial mention and will receive it. It is proposed now to refer to the services rendered by the Heads of the Department, and as Superintendent Kennedy is one of such heads, and as his experience on Monday shows, the most unfortunate one, he is fairly entitled to the first attention.

SUPERINTENDENT JOHN A. KENNEDY.

Although there had been for a few days preceding the riot week inklings of disturbance, there was nothing, save the report on Saturday afternoon, that the Seventh-avenue Arsenal was to be attacked, which rendered necessary any other than the ordinary precaution of vigilance. The rumor in reference to the arsenal, slight as it was, induced the Superintendent to send 50 men to guard it, with orders to remain until relieved. Subsequent events proved his wisdom, for this action prevented the earlier commencement of the riots and their more formidable character; it has been ascertained that there was a well concerted plan to sack the arsenal on Saturday or Sunday night, and to procure the arms and ammunition. Thus provided, the mob would have displayed a far more formidable front on Monday, and more steadily, boldly and bloodily defied the attempts to subdue it.

Until Monday at 7 A. M. Mr. Kennedy heard nothing beyond the rumor on which he had so promptly acted, which excited any apprehension. At that hour, however, he snuffed riot in the fact communicated to him that the street contractor's men in the Nineteenth Ward were not at work. His first thought, as it was draft day in some districts, was for the safety of Provost-Marshal Manierre's office, No. 1,190 Broadway, and Marshal Jenkins' office, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and he accordingly telegraphed to several of the upper precincts for detachments of men to report forthwith to Capt. Porter, of the Nineteenth, for protection of Jenkins' office, and dispatched a force to report for Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-ninth, for duty at Manierre's office. Meantime further rumors of riotous disposition had reached him, and he promptly issued orders to the different precincts to immediately assemble their reserve force. When it is remembered that this is half the entire force, and the men, being off duty, are scattered here, there and every where, the labor devolved on the officers of the different precincts can well be imagined. The force gathered in strength, however, at headquarters, early in the afternoon.

Superintendent Kennedy, having dispatched more men to Capt. Speight, and perfected, so far as was then deemed necessary, every arrangement, started about 10 A. M. on a tour for a personal inspection of the districts reported infected. Visiting Capt. Speight and the Seventh-avenue arsenal, and leaving directions for any emergency, he drove across town, and, noticing a fire at Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, left his wagon and walked toward it. The Superintendent was not in uniform, had no insignia of any kind, and was wholly unarmed. He had walked about half the block on Forty-sixth-street, seeing among those assembled no evidences whatever of excitement or riot, when some one exclaimed: "There's Kennedy!" and to a query: "Which is him?" he was pointed out. He took no notice of this, but on being pushed violently against by a returned soldier, he wheeled round, and demanding what that was for, received a violent blow on the breast from one of the crowd suddenly gathering on him, which knocked him over and down an embankment some six feet high. This was the signal for the cowardly fury of the mob, and down they rushed for him; instantly regaining his feet, he put himself to his speed across lots for Forty-seventh-street, and had gained on his yelling, maniacal pursuers, had reached and ascended the embankment; but foes equally as cowardly and brutal met him here; the attack and pursuit had been seen from Forty-seventh-street, and with cool malignity a crowd awaited his coming; he had but just gained the top of the embankment when a rush was made upon him, and a powerful blow sent him headlong back again, prostrate at the very feet of his original assailants. He felt throughout that his safety was in keeping his feet, and instantly was he again upon them, but too late for another run for life; the mob, with its Forty-seventh-street reinforcement, closed on him with yells of exultation, dealing upon him blows with fists, stones and knives. One fellow, armed with a heavy club, made earnest and numerous efforts to dash his brains out, but the Superintendent, having a careful eye to them and a quick one for the ruffian's movements, managed to keep his head "well in hand," dodge his blows, and all others aimed at that quarter, with wonderful dexterity. During this terrific ordeal some fifty blows on all parts of his body must have been received. In the swaying about of the mob and its victim, they had moved toward Forty-sixth-street again and close to a wide mud-hole; into this a tremendous blow behind the ear sent the Superintendent headforemost and with great violence; here it was where his face, buried amid the mud and stones, received the terrible injuries which rendered him unrecognizable. Then arose a jubilant cheer, and the mob yelled "Drown him! drown him!" But the Superintendent proved that a plucky determined man has nine lives as well as a cat. Marvelously enough, even now he retained his consciousness, was once more promptly on his feet, and exhibited a neat bit of strategy and agility. The mud was too deep, the pond too wide for the villains to enter in or pursue through; they were on the Forty-sixth-street side; the Superintendent took in the situation at a glance, and made straight across the pond for Forty-seventh-street again; this gave him, on reaching the other side, an advantageous start of his pursuers, who had to chase around the borders, and who, on seeing themselves thus outgeneraled, came after him with redoubled yells and execrations. They were too late, however. Time was made by Mr. Kennedy such as has not yet been recorded. He reached in advance the Forty-seventh-street embankment, sprung up it, and recognizing near by Mr. John Eagan, a well known and influential resident of the vicinity, exclaimed to him, "John Eagan! here, and save my life!" He was now covered with blood and mud, and unrecognizable. Eagan came promptly to his relief, and had influence enough to keep the mob back, who—Mr. Kennedy's strength now succumbing, and he presenting an appearance of having little if any life left—were the more readily restrained, because of their belief that "he was as good as a dead man." Mr. Eagan and one or two others secured a lumber wagon, placed Mr. Kennedy in it, and at once conveyed him to headquarters.

His unexpected arrival in such a condition created the most intense excitement and indignation. He was almost unconscious, his face fearfully bruised and cut, one eye entirely closed, lips swelled frightfully—in short, not John A. Kennedy's visage in any particular—his hand cut with a knife, his body a mass of bruises, and his person covered with blood and mud. From Headquarters, after surgical care, he was taken home, and so soon as a thorough examination showed that no bones were broken or internal injury sustained he was, despite remonstrance, on his feet again, and on Thursday of the same week attending to duties at the office. He bears yet the scars of his encounter, but as they are marks of honor, however inconvenient, he can patiently wear them till time wipes them off.

Mr. Kennedy is sixty years of age, a fact suggestive of the vile and cowardly character of his assailants, as well as of the iron constitution which has brought him through. Of his great self-possession and determination, the facts detailed afford the evidence.

DUPONT'S ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

COULD IT HAVE BEEN RENEWED?

The Stimers Court of Inquiry—Evidence of Capt. Worden and Capt. Drayton—They Think it Could Not Have Been Successfully Attacked the Second Time.

The Stimers Court of Inquiry having adjourned, it is no longer necessary to keep back a report of such of the proceedings as may interest the public. The subject immediately before the Court was a personal difference between Admiral Dupont and Chief Engineer Stimers. In investigating it, however, several important facts relative to the value of our iron-clad vessels were elicited, and we subjoin a report of the evidence relating to them. It may not be out of place to say, that nearly all the professional testimony given corroborates the views of Capts. Drayton and Worden, the only witness materially differing from them being a gentleman of the Press, whose evidence has already been printed in the New-York papers. Annexed is the most interesting portion of the unpublished records:

Thursday, June 11.

Capt John L. Worden, who commanded the original *Monitor* in her fight with the *Merrimac*, was examined.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. WORDEN.

Q.—Were you engaged in the attack on the batteries and forts at Charleston, S. C., on the 7th day of April, 1863. A.—I was, commanding the United States iron-clad steamer *Montauk*.

Q.—Who at the time was the Commander-in-Chief of the South Blockading Squadron; and who was the commander of the naval forces that made the attack on Charleston. A.—Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont.

Q.—Do you know Chief Engineer Alban E. Stimers; and if yea, how long have you known him? A.—I do know him, and have known him about two years.

Q.—Have you ever said to Mr. Stimers that the attack of the 7th of April, 1863, ought to have been renewed, or words to that effect? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Did you not ever state to Mr. Stimers that the iron-clad vessels engaged in making the attack on the forts at Charleston on the 7th of April, 1863, were in fit condition to renew the attack, or words to that effect? A.—No Sir, I never said anything of the kind; I only know that my vessel was in condition to renew the attack if ordered to do so: but I never made that statement to Mr. Stimers that I recollect.

Q.—Did you ever say to Mr. Stimers, or in his presence, that the commanders of the said iron-clad vessels were, after the attack aforesaid, hot for renewing the engagement, or words to that effect? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Were, or not, the Monitors or iron-clad vessels in as good condition on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1863, after they had undergone some slight repairs, to renew the attack as they had been to commence it the day before? A.—I didn't know anything about the condition of the other vessels from my own observation; it was reported by the commanders of some of them that their vessels were very considerably damaged—that some of their guns were disabled; the impression left upon my mind was that they were not in a condition to renew the attack next day; I am convinced, however, that with the battering they had received they could not have been in as good condition, after repairs, to resist shot as they were before they went into the engagement on the 7th; every shot received by a vessel of that description must weaken her to a greater or less degree, and render her less capable of resisting shot. I might say, however, that I went aboard the *Weehawken* for a very few moments; I did not examine her critically; (it was within a day or two after the fight;) she had received a shot on the side upper works—the side armor—which had penetrated the five thicknesses of iron and stripped them off, leaving the wood backing bare; and also a shot which had penetrated through the armor of the deck, and partially broken through the wood; and the jacket of her smoke-stack had been penetrated by a shot; I mean by the jacket, the impregnable part of the smoke-stack; these are all the injuries I examined, as far as she was concerned; she had received other shot, which had affected other parts of her armor somewhat, but not so decidedly as those I have mentioned.

Q.—Had the injuries to the *Weehawken* which you enumerate been repaired at the time you were on board of her? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

Q.—Was or not the attack made on the forts and batteries of Charleston on the 7th of April last an earnest one? A.—Very decidedly, I should say.

Q.—Could or not, in your opinion, the Monitors have gone into Charleston in spite of guns, torpedoes and obstructions, either on the 7th day of April last, or on the following day, had the attack been renewed? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—State if you know any reason why the attack of the 7th of April, 1863, on the forts of Charleston should not have been renewed on the 8th? A.—I am and was of the opinion that a renewal of the attack on the 8th would have been likely to have resulted in a very serious disaster to the iron-clads; after feeling the weight of the enemy's fire on the 7th, and looking at the obstructions, which were of a very formidable character, I thought that any attempt to break through the obstructions would have got the propellers of the ships involved in the net-works it was known the enemy had there; they would have become unmanageable and so injured by torpedoes that they would have sunk in the harbor or have fallen into the enemy's hands; and I did not think the risk of such a disaster was justifiable under the circumstances; rebel iron-clads were lying behind the obstructions; any of our vessels that had become disabled would have been exposed to attack from them.

Q.—Did Rear-Admiral Dupont do or say anything which led you to think he was prejudiced against them on the 7th of April last? If yea, relate what he then said or did which led you to think him prejudiced against them. A.—He has never said or done anything which would lead me to believe he had any prejudice against them.

Q.—Were or were not the various commanders of the iron-clads engaged in the attack of the 7th of April last called together on board the *Ironsides* on the 8th of April last by Admiral Dupont for any purpose? A.—They were not, to my knowledge.

Q.—*By the accused*—You have stated that upon the side armor of the *Weehawken* the shot had penetrated through all the five inch plates, exposing the wooden backing; will you please state whether you observed particularly whether more than one shot had struck so near this torn place as to have had an effect upon it, and will you explain how near the top of the vessel this shot or shots struck, and whether, in your opinion, another shot striking the same place would have penetrated the vessel? A.—I did not see that there was more than one shot; I supposed it to be the effect of only one shot, without examining critically; it struck near the top of the side armor near the deck; I don't think another shot striking on the same place would have penetrated, it would not have broken through the side of the vessel; the parts are too well braced; it would have probably penetrated sufficiently to have torn up the deck plating to a considerable extent.

Q.—*By the Accused.*—Was there any informal meeting of the Commanders of the iron-clads on board the Admiral's vessel on the evening of April 7? If yea, did said Commanders report verbally to the Admiral the general condition of their several vessels? A.—There was no meeting of the Commanders of the iron-clads in a body; I went on board myself to report the condition of my ship, and I think I met some of the Commanders of the iron-clads who were there for the same purpose; I merely stated the condition of my ship, and I suppose the others did the same.

Friday, June 12.

Edward Mars, coppersmith and engineer, a passenger on the *Arago* with Mr. Stimers, gave some important testimony.

Saturday, June 13.

Capt. Percival Drayton, Commander of the iron-clad *Passaic* in the attack on Charleston, was examined.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. DRAYTON.

Q.—Do you know Chief Engineer Stimers, and if yea, how long have you known him? A.—About six months.

Q.—Did you ever say to Chief Engineer Stimers that the attack on the forts and batteries on Charleston Harbor, made on the 7th of April, 1863, ought to have been renewed, or words to that effect. A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever say to Chief Engineer Stimers that the iron-clad vessels engaged in making the attack aforesaid were in a fit condition to renew the attack, or words to that effect? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever say to Chief Engineer Stimers, or in his presence and hearing, that the commanders of said iron-clad vessels, after the attack aforesaid, were hot for renewing the engagement, or words to that effect? A.—No.

Q.—Were or were not the iron-clads in as good condition on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1863, after they had some slight repairs, to renew the attack as they had been to commence it the day before? A.—Very far, indeed, from it.

Q.—Could the Monitors, on the 7th day of April, 1863, have gone into Charleston in spite of guns, torpedoes and obstructions, or on Wednesday, the 8th, had the attack been renewed? A.—I think not; certainly not, according to my opinion.

Q.—Have you ever heard Rear-Admiral Dupont say, or has he, to your knowledge, ever done anything to lead you to think that he was prejudiced against the Monitors on the 7th day of April, 1863? A.—No; nothing to show that he was prejudiced; I do not think he had a high opinion of them; he could not have had a very high opinion after my reports to himself and the Navy Department, as well as the reports of most of the other Captains before the fight.

Q.—Was or not the attack made on the forts and batteries at Charleston on the 7th of April, 1863, an earnest one? A.—Thoroughly.

Q.—Did the iron-clad *Passaic*, of which you had command, receive any, and if so, what injuries during the attack of the 7th of April aforesaid? A.—She did receive many injuries; the three principal ones were: The disabling of the 11 inch gun by a shot on the turret, which bulged the turret in and jammed the carriage in such a way that it took 24 hours to get it into a condition to work; another shot broke off a piece of the ring under the turret which was caught in some of the machinery and stopped the turret for some time, and caused it to work badly for some time after; a third shot mashed in the pilot-house and forced up the cover some three inches, so as to lay open the inside to shot, and render the position of those who were managing the ship one of considerable exposure, as they were to a certain extent uncovered; a number of other shots were received on the turret, side armor and other parts of the vessel: these were the only ones that were serious.

Q.—Do you know why the attack of the 7th was not renewed? A.—I have always understood that the iron-clads were not in a condition to renew.

Q.—Did you at any time after the engagement of the 7th of April make a report to Rear-Admiral Dupont of the condition of your vessel? If yea, when did you make such report? A.—I made a verbal one in his presence on the evening of the engagement, and a written one a day or two after.

Q.—Did you ever hear Rear-Admiral Dupont say anything, or have you observed him do anything, which led you to infer that he was unwilling to give the Monitors a fair trial in the attack on Charleston? A.—Never; quite the contrary.

Q.—Do you know anything further respecting the specifications of charges made by Admiral Dupont against Chief Engineer Stimers? If yea, state the same as fully as though you had been particularly interrogated thereto. A.—I did not hear any of the remarks said to have been made about the *Arago*, and I think I have nothing further to say.

Q.—Have you any reason to believe, from anything said or done in your presence by Admiral Dupont, that the failure of Admiral Dupont to renew the attack of the 7th of April, 1863, on the forts at Charleston was owing to any prejudice on his part against the Monitors? A.—No, I haven't.

Q.—*By the Accused*—From what direction would a shot necessarily have come to have entered the pilot-house of the *Passaic* after the cover had been raised three inches on one side, as you have described? A.—A horizontal shot, nearly, I think, would have knocked the cover off, and I think a nearly horizontal shot would have entered; it might have gone in in pieces, and it might have entered whole—that is, if the shot had struck from above; I mean nearly horizontal with the cover.

Additional Claims for Damages by the Mob.

The following additional claims for damages sustained during the riot have been filed with Comptroller Brennan:

Philip Bick—Goods, wares and merchandise destroyed, &c., at No. 566 Third-avenue, July 14	$2,351 00
Stephen Abbott—Destruction of stock of crockery store No. 431 Grand-street, and also household furniture and goods	5,000 00
Goldschmidt & Jolinger—Stock of dry goods destroyed July 14, at store No 17 Avenue B	26,361 86
Henry Hershberger—Loss of stock in clothing store No. 482 Grand-street, July 14	18,338 82
Evert E. Van Allen—Destruction of house corner of Roosevelt and Batavia streets, July 13, $5,000; of house in rear of same, $1,500; of brick dwelling No. 2 Batavia-street, and shed adjoining, $5,800	11,800 00
Albert Luhr—Groceries, furniture, &c., destroyed at No. 82 Roosevelt-street, July 13	2,000 00
E. Van Beusen—Sacking of drug-store No. 553 Second-avenue, July 14	3,017 50
Joseph McKan—Sacking of furniture in house No. 62 Roosevelt-street, July 13	1,650 97
Hiram P. Gray—Destruction of house and furniture, northeast corner of Eighty-third-street and Third-avenue	10,201 00
Total	$80,721 09
Amount previously reported	$116,139 27
Grand Total	196,860 36

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Launch of a Side-wheel Steamer.—On Wednesday next the side-wheel steamer *Commodore*, built for C. Vanderbilt, Esq., will be landed from the shipyard of Mr. J. Simmson, near Eleventh-street Ferry, Greenpoint. Her dimensions are: Length of deck, 273 feet; breadth of beam, 33 feet; depth of hold, 27½ feet; burden, about 2,200 tons. Her engines are being constructed at the Allaire works.

The New-York Evening Express in the Hands of a Receiver.—Yesterday, Judge Brady, in the suit of S. T. Clarke *vs.* Brooks, granted the petition of the plaintiff for a Receiver. Upon filing heavy bonds, the defendants were allowed to continue in charge of the paper as Receiver, until the property is sold at auction by the Court.

The Draft.—Provost-Marshal Nugent has received no instructions as yet from Washington relative to the resumption of the draft. When the official orders shall have been received, due notice will be given to the public.

Removal of the Battery Company from the City Hall Park.—Yesterday, Company C of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, which has been stationed in the City Hall Park since the riot, were ordered to the Battery, where they will remain for the present.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISIONS.

The Bark Winnefred and Cargo vs. The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—The vessel in this case was captured on the 25th of May, 1861, off Cape Henry, by the *Quaker City*. She belonged at the time to citizens of Virginia and residents of Richmond. Three-eighths of the cargo, coffee from Rio Janiero, belonged to the house of J. L. Phipps & Co., of New-York, British subjects. The other five-eighths belonged to the owners of the vessel, but was claimed by the house of Phipps & Co. for a heavy advance made at Rio on the 26th of April preceding the capture. The advance was made in the usual way upon the property shipped, and a lien undoubtedly attached to the interest of the owners of the five-eighth, and would have entitled Phipps & Co. to reimbursement out of the proceeds. But it does not appear that there was any special arrangement at the time of the advance by which a special interest in the coffee was acquired beyond the usual lien to secure reimbursement. The claimant was offered an opportunity for further proofs on this point, which was not accepted. We concur, therefore, in the decree below against the vessel and portion of the cargo condemned. Decree affirmed.

Schooner Mersey and Cargo vs. the United States.

Nelson, C. J.—This vessel and cargo were captured on the 26th April, 1862, in the gulf stream, about one hundred miles from land, and two days out from Nassau, N. P., on a voyage from the latter place to Baltimore and back. Her cargo, which was put on board at Nassau, consisted of salt, coffee, soap, merchandise, &c. The vessel is owned by Roberts, a merchant, and resident of Nassau, and British subject. Her cargo by Sawyer and Menendez of the same place—the one a British subject, and the other Spanish. According to the evidence, the vessel was in her proper course pursuing her voyage to Baltimore, and without any intent to run the blockade of any of the Confederate ports. She seems to have been convicted on suspicion from hearsay evidence, and report that she had run the blockade of Charleston on her previous voyage; and further, that she was still the property of a citizen and resident of some of the Southern States. We are not satisfied that these facts, or any of them, have been established by competent proof. The cargo, it is admitted, belongs to British and Spanish subjects.

Much stress is laid upon a mutilation of the log-book, which is fully explained by the further evidence of the mate and steward.

Decree below reversed.

The Schooner Lynchburgh and Cargo vs. The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—There is no dispute in this case but that the vessel belongs to citizens of Virginia and residents of Richmond; and, also, a portion of the cargo, which consisted of coffee—2,045 bags—are claimed by Brown, Brothers & Co., of New-York, citizens of a loyal State; 1,541 bags were restored to them, and the residue has been condemned.

We wish to hear a further argument upon the point involving the proprietary interest of the residue of 2,045 bags of coffee over the 1,541, claimed by Brown, Brothers & Co., and either party may produce further proof upon it.

The decree below affirmed as to the vessel and cargo, except the residue of the 2,045 bags of coffee after restoration of the 1,541 bags.

The Schooner Prince Leopold and Cargo vs. The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—This vessel was captured in the port of New-York, on the 21st of August, 1861, by Government officers. She was laden at the port of Newbern, N. C., with spirits of turpentine, and left that port the 23d of July, 1861. There was no actual blockade of Newbern at the time. The vessel belongs to H. A. McLeod, a British subject, but resident in Charleston, S. C., at the time of capture, and the corgo to A. Wade, a resident of Newbern, and citizen of North Carolina. The vessel and cargo were condemned as enemies property in the Court below, but acquitted on charge of breaking the blockade.

Upon the doctrine of the cases recently decided in the Supreme Court of United States the decree must be affirmed.

The Bark Pioneer and Cargo vs. The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—The vessel and cargo in this case was captured off Cape Henry by the steamer *Quaker City*, on the 20th May, 1861. Both vessel and cargo belonged to Devoss & Co., Richmond, Va., and according to the ruling in the case of the *Hiawatha*, they were subject to condemnation as enemy's property. Decree below affirmed.

The Ship North Carolina, Her Tackle, &c., vs. The United States.

Nelson, C. J.—This vessel was captured off Cape Henry on the 14th of May, 1861, by the steamer *Quaker City*. The owners were citizens and residents of the State of Virginia at the time. She has been condemned as enemy's property.

Decree below affirmed.

Decisions

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Williams vs. Hernon.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion, and all costs in the action since June 30, 1861, otherwise denied with $10 costs.

Northup vs. Northup.—Defendants application that his answer stand, cannot be heard on this motion. Motion for a reference must be granted with $10 costs, proceeding before the referee to be staid until the first Monday of September, to give defendant an opportunity to move for leave that his answer stand, provided that the defendant gives notice of such motion within ten days after service of this order.

James McFadden vs. Eliza McFadden.—No proof as to the issue of the marriage. Referred back to the referee to take proof on that point.

Christian Smith vs. Mary Smith.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Farrel vs. Koff.—Motion granted.

Mills vs. Brooks.—Motion granted on defendant paying $20 trial fee and $10 costs of motion. Judgment and levy, if any, to stand as security. If the costs are not paid the motion is denied with $10 costs.

Campbell vs. Campbell.—Alimony $5 per week to begin at the commencement of the suit, and counsel fee of $50 allowed.

Wilson vs. Latting.—Ordered that the personal representative of the plaintiff file a supplemental complaint within thirty days from the service of this order or in default thereof, that the complaint be dismissed with costs. No costs of this motion.

Kendall vs. Gear—Motion granted as to defendant, Gilbert Geer, on paying $20 trial fee, $10 costs of opposing motion, and on stipulating to refer the case to a referee to be appointed by the Court in case the plaintiff desires a reference. Motion granted as to defendant, Erastus Geer, on the same conditions. If the conditions are not complied with, motions denied with $10 costs against each defendant.

Morland vs. Brown.—Motion denied, on plaintiff stipulating to admit the giving and posting of the notice of sale, the sale at auction, the price brought, the loan of the $20 and $30 to Weaver, that the demand on the part of the plaintiff was made by Fitch, who did offer to pay either the $100 or the $150, but who was informed by defendant that, if plaintiff would pay the $150, he would deliver the watch, otherwise granted.

Shaw vs. Dwight et al.—Motion denied.

Fayel vs. Stockworth.—I think the motion to set aside the judgment and execution must be made in Jefferson County, where the action is triable. Code, section 401. For this reason only I deny this motion, without considering the merits.

In the Matter of James Harrison, a Lunatic.—Order granted.

Town vs. Van Loon et al.—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Askham vs. Hunt et al.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Charles Burrell vs. James C. Jewett et al.—Two actions.

Supton vs. The Same.—The motions must be denied in each case, with $10 costs. See opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

Blote vs. Bunn.—See memorandum of decision with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 27, 1863.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81..Reg.	105⅛
12,000	do	106
10,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Co	106⅞
27,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	100⅞
11,000	do ...N	99⅜
10,000	Virginia St. 6s	61
1,000	N. C. State 6s	69½
35,000	Mo. State 6s	70½
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s	106
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	126
1,000	E. 4th M. Bs	106½
6,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs	120
2,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	94¾
20,000	do	95
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	114½
6,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	85
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	91
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	69
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	95
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	100
9,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 4th	83
50	Bank of Commerce	103¼
60	do	103⅜
50	do	103½
40	do	103
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	107
600	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	124¾
300	do	124½
100	Q. Min Co.	33
50	Bank State N. Y.	120
7500	American Gold	127¾
163,000	do	127⅝
20,000	do	128
1200	Canton Co.	32
100	do ...b10	32¼
100	do	32¾
5	Dl. & Hud. Canal Co.	145
40	do	145¼
5	do	145½
300	Cum. Coal Pref.	28½
50	do	28¼
700	do	28
200	do ...s30	27¾
300	do ...c	27½
1100	Erie Railroad	99½
1650	do	99¼
1200	do ...opg.	99
200	do ...b30	99½
200	do ...b30	99¼
25	do ...s30	98¾
400	do	99⅞
2500	do	99½
100	do ...s30	99¼
200	do ...s30	99
890	do ...b10	99½
100	do ...b10	99¾
10	Erie Railway Pref	101½
200	do	102
50	Mich. Central R	115
200	do	115¼
200	do	115⅜
150	Hud. River R	154
200	do	153
150	do	152
200	do	151

15	Pac. Mail S. Co.	235
500	Harlem Railroad	116
700	do	116½
1,000	do	117
200	do	117¼
200	do	117⅜
100	do ...s30	116
100	do ...s30	116½
900	Reading Railroad	109¾
200	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	85½
1400	do	85¾
300	do	85⅞
100	do ...b5	85⅞
200	do ...s5	85¾
200	do ...b60	86
200	do ...s30	85½
50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	114½
50	do	114¼
100	Ill. Cen. Full St	102½
100	do	104½
100	do	105
50	do	106
1050	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	116
200	do	115¼
1300	do	115
100	do ...b10	115
4460	Ill. C. Can. Bd. Sp.	92
10	Clev. & Pitts. R	94
50	do	95
100	do	95¼
1500	do	95½
500	do ...b10	95½
600	do	95¾
350	Gal. & Chic. R.	100
100	Clev. & T. R. ...s10	114¾
400	do	114½
45	Chi. & R. I. R.	103⅝
800	do	104
200	do ...b10	104
100	do ...b15	104¼
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	116
100	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	65
100	do ...s30	65
250	do	66
250	do	67
100	do ...s10	67
281	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.	85
350	Tol. & Wab.	85
200	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	78
200	do	77¾
50	do	77⅝
350	do	77½
200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	86
250	A. & T. H. R.	53
250	do	52½
100	Alt. & T. H. P	80
100	do	80½
50	do	80¾
600	do	81
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	38
300	do	37½
250	do	37¼
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	81
150	do	80
50	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	96

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101
10,000	do ...N	99¾
2,000	Mo. State 6s	70¾
3,000	Amer. Gold	127¼
30,000	do	127½
250	Canton Co.	32½
200	do	33
200	do	33¼
300	Cumb Coal Pref.	28¾
200	do	29
1500	do	29½
100	do	29¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. ...s15	124
600	do	124⅛
500	do	124¼
100	do ...s30	124
600	Erie Railway ...b10	99¾
100	do ...b30	99½
100	do ...b30	99¾
300	Erie R. Pref.	102½
100	do ...b30	102½
50	Hudson R. R.	153
100	do	150
500	Harlem R.	116
100	do	117½
300	do	117⅞
100	do	117⅝
400	do	117
100	Mich. Cen. R. ...b3	115½
650	do	116

400	Reading R.	110
800	M. So. & N. Ind.	86½
500	do	86⅝
100	do ...b10	87
200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	114½
400	do	114¾
100	do	114½
100	do ...b30	115½
1300	do	115½
300	do	115½
77	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	106
500	Clev. & P. R.	95
300	do ...s30	95½
100	do ...b30	96
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	99
100	do	99¾
100	do	99⅞
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	116⅛
100	do	116½
100	do ...b10	117
20	do	117
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	104¼
500	do	104½
500	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	69½
100	do ...s30	67¾
200	do ...s30	67½
400	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	77½
100	do	77¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cumb. Coal ...s10	29¾
200	do ...b3	28¾
400	do	28¾
250	Canton Co.	32½
100	do	32¾
200	do ...s3	32¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R. ...s3	124½
100	do	124½
300	do	124¾
100	do ...b10	124¾
750	Erie Railway	99½
400	do ...c	99¾
200	do	99½
250	do ...b3	99¾
150	do	99½
100	do ...btw	99¾
200	Erie R. Prf. ...b3	102
200	do	102
200	do ...s3	102
100	do ...b3	102¼
3100	Harlem R.	118½
400	do	118½
200	do	118¾
1100	do ...s3	118½
1500	do ...b3	118¾
500	do	118¼
1000	do ...s10	118½

300	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1½
100	Mich. Cen. R.	116¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	86¾
100	do	86¾
200	do	86⅞
300	do ...b10	86½
700	do	86⅝
100	do	86¾
300	Ill. Cen. R. Sc. ...s15	114
100	do ...s30	115
400	do	115¼
100	do	115⅝
100	do ...s30	115½
100	do ...s10	115⅜
600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	95¾
100	do ...b3	96
100	do	96½
100	do ...b3	95¾
500	P., Ft. W. & C.	78
100	do ...c	78½
100	do ...b3	78¾
400	do ...b3	78⅞
100	do	78½
100	Chic. & N. W. R. b3	37½
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	116
100	Chi. & R. Is.	104½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

100	Cumb. Coal ...b3	29
100	do	29
500	Erie Railway	99¾
100	do ...b3	99½
100	do ...s10	99¾
200	Erie R. Pref. ...opg.	102½
100	do	102
300	Harlem R.	116¾
200	do	116½
100	do ...b3.	116½
1100	do ...b4.	116
500	do ...b3.	116⅞

100	Mich. Cen. R.	116
500	M. S. & N. I.	86⅜
400	do	86¾
100	do ...s3	86¾
100	do ...b10	86½
100	do ...btw	86⅞
300	do ...b3	86½
100	do ...s10.	86⅜
1200	Clev. & P. R.	95¾
100	M. & P. Du C.	68
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	99⅞
200	Rock Island	104½

Monday, July 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 25, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 18:

Decrease in Loans	$90,051
Decrease in Specie	2,344,200
Decrease in Circulation	105,435
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	814,005

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 26, 1862.	July 25, 1863.	July 18, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,401,000	$69,128,000
Loans	149,766,293	173,036,336	173,126,387
Specie	33,064,575	35,910,227	38,254,427
Circulation	9,244,953	5,775,188	5,880,623
Gross Deposits	159,535,846	211,581,153	205,181,605
Exchanged	27,108,468	47,447,604	41,861,461
Undrawn	132,427,178	164,133,549	163,319,544
In Sub-Treasury	8,223,763	24,204,578	23,754,876

The Bank statement this afternoon shows the withdrawal of about two and a half millions in Gold to supply the Export and Custom-house demand of the past fortnight. As stated this morning the total of this demand is over six millions of dollars, but other sources of supply have been drawn upon, leaving still in Bank about four millions more than reported this time last year. The line of Loans and Discounts is steady; the Deposit line, notwithstanding the withdrawals in Gold, is nearly a million ahead of last Monday. The market for Money to-day is very easy at 5@6 ₩ cent.; most of the leading Stock Brokers being supplied at the inside rate. Gold is ½@⅝ ₩ cent. higher to-day than at the close on Saturday, and Exchange on London, for Wednesday's steamer, about 140 ₩ cent, the market tame at the close.

The receipts into the Treasury to-day on account of the New Loan amount to $1,807,200, of which $1,251,600 was paid in for account of the Loan Agency, and $555,600 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office. The Deposits on 5 ₩ cent. interest to-day are $271,800, and Customs $104,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, are as follows: Receipts, $3,406,195; payments, $3,081,952; balance, $24,528,821.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange is buoyant to-day on the increasing ease in the Money Market and the numerous orders and operators appearing in the Street in the direction of a rising market. Nearly all the Railways have gone up since Saturday forenoon, Erie taking the lead and selling within a fraction of par ex-dividend. The excitement on this stock, and on Michigan Southern, Illinois, Central, Harlem, Pittsburgh, &c., was unusually marked, and the same temper was shown in the bidding for Canton Land and Cumberland Coal Companies. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were firm and State Stocks steady.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the last quotations of Saturday:

	Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	126⅞	127⅜
U.S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	107
N. Y. Central	124⅝	124⅛
Erie	101⅞	99¾xd
Erie Preferred	104⅜	102¼xd
Hudson	153	152
Pacific Mail	234	234
Harlem	115	116
Canton	29½	33¼
Prairie du Chien	65	69
Treas. Cer., new	99¼	99½
Toledo & Wabash	83	85

	Sat.	Mon.
Harlem Pref	106	110
Mich. Central	113¼	116
Mich. Southern	85½	86¾
Mich. Guarant'd	113½	114½
Illinois Cen	113½	115
Pittsburgh	94¾	96
Fort Wayne	77½	77½
Rock Island	103⅝	104½
Northwest	36¾	37¼
Galena	99¾	99⅞
Reading	109½	110
Ill. Cen. Full pd.	101	106½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120
Merchants'	109
Mechanics'	110
Union	112
America	123
North River	105
Tradesmen's	105
National	104
State of New-York	102
Commerce	103
Broadway	165
Ocean	98

Am. Exchange	106
Bank of the Repub.	109
Bank of N. America	105
Hanover	95½
Irving	90
Metropolitan	110
Market	97
Shoe & Leather	109
St. Nicholas	96
Marion	140
Imp. & Traders'	109

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	105½
N. Y. Cen. real estate	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	128
Erie R. firsts, '68	111
Erie thirds, '83	109½
Erie fourths, '80	106
Erie fifths, '88	103
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F. '85	117
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119
Mich. C., '69 & '72	117½
Mich. S. seconds	102
N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	104
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	106
Ill. Cen., '75	114
Al. & T. H. firsts	102
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	95
Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	85

Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	98
Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	90
Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68½
Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Tol. & Wab. seconds	95
Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	98
Mil. & P. du C. firsts	101½
Gal. & Chic. firsts	103½
Chi. & R. Island 1sts	103
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106½
N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84
Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	90
Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83
Miss. & Mo. L. G.	86

The annexed table will compare the condition of the Banks of this City on the 13th of June, as shown by their statements to the Banking Department, with that at the corresponding period last year:

	June, 1863.	June, 1862.
Capital	$69,401,788	$69,125,660
Net profits	11,714,151	8,647,645
Circulation	6,161,826	8,962,281
Due Banks	40,850,168	41,808,603
Deposits	166,989,679	112,195,094
Due others	1,956,358	2,242,066
Total	$297,073,970	$243,021,549
Discounts	111,146,528	118,500,094
Stocks	76,081,701	42,588,120
Bonds and mortgages	322,845	664,227
Real Estate	6,343,589	6,739,954
Due by Banks	5,079,309	3,915,807
Cash items	48,070,477	40,095,670
Specie	38,426,468	30,406,556
Legal tenders	10,248,308	
Overdrafts	34,662	71,031
Total	$297,073,970	$243,021,549

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left by the New-York State Canals at tide water during the third week in July, in the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	66,100	928,300	612,300	3,200
1863	57,600	765,200	1,277,100	1,200

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d July, inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	627,800	10,577,400	6,483,400	422,400
1863	549,300	7,856,100	10,444,200	61,100

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, July 27, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 56 bbls. Ashes, 21,843 bbls. Flour, 38 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 55,635 bushels Wheat, 19,751 bushels Corn, 63,376 bushels Oats, 1,156 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,420 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 100 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½@$7 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in active request at 19c.@21c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and some sales of Rio have been effected, but particulars have not been disclosed.

COTTON—Has been inactive at 62c. for Middlings, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 15,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 15@$4 65; poor to choice extra State at $4 95@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 15	@$4 65
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 00	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales since our last, 1,600 bbls., at $5 95@$6 55 for poor to good superfine; $6 60@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $5 10@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal has been in limited request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been made of 78,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40; Amber Western at $1 30@$1 33; Red do. at $1 23@$1 29; Amber Iowa at $1 23@$1 26; Milwaukee Club at $1 10@$1 23; Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 18 ₩ bushel. Corn is in less demand, but at advanced prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 118,000 bushels, at 68c.@69c. for sound mixed Western, 65½c.@67c. for unsound do.; 72c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues very quiet, at 85c.@$1, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada at 72c.@74c.; Western at 73c.@77c. State at 77c.@77½c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of July, in the years indicated:

	Canal open May 1, 1861.	May 1, 1862.	May 1, 1863.
Flour, bbls.	369,100	627,800	549,300
Wheat, bushels	10,672,500	10,577,400	7,856,100
Corn, bushels	5,836,400	6,483,400	10,444,200
Barley, bushels	143,500	422,400	61,100
Oats, bushels	2,043,700	1,558,700	3,717,300
Rye, bushels	329,700	347,000	153,000

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand, to-day, at 80c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, to-day, at 15c.@22c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet and demand unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very dull and quite irregular.

OILS—Have been quiet at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,100 bbls., since our last, at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive at 5¾c.@7c. ₩ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10c., ₩ lb. Beef is in request at former rates; sales 320 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in very moderate demand, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, embraced only 300 bags East India at $7 50@$7 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The Havana news has had the effect of increasing the confidence of holders, who are asking much higher prices, but the demand is moderate; sales to-day 600 hhds., including New-Orleans and Porto Rico at 11¾c.@12c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 90,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 300 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@45½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 40,000 bushels Grain, at 5¾d.@7½d., the latter rate by steamer, ₩ bushel; 200 tierces of Lard on private terms, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; 125 tierces of Lard at 22s. 6d., and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, 17,000 bushels Grain at 7s. 1½d. ₩ quarter. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Georgia	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova-Scotian	Aug. 1	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	July 14	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	July 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	July 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Aug. 1	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 1	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Persia*, close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotian*, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Creole*, close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., and those by the *Evening Star* at 2 P. M. on the same day.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.
300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL PEACH BASKETS, Stave, Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

METALS.
TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application. T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN SURVEYING and civil engineering. The advertiser would prefer to meet with a gentleman who has had practical experience. Would not object to joining a class. Address, for three days, MATICO, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

PASTURE FOR A FEW MORE HORSES—Good grass and plenty of hay and stabling for twenty horses. Apply to C. WARD, Saltersville, 4½ miles from Jersey City ferry, on the Bergen Point road, or to Mr. DAVIES, 23d-st., New-York.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 635 Post Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe and Denier Brothers, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning, from our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, definite information regarding the positions at present occupied by Lee's rebels. A. P. Hill's and Longstreet's corps have certainly escaped into Eastern Virginia—the one through Chester and the other through Thornton's Gap—while Ewell's corps is still in the Shenandoah Valley. The positions of our own forces cannot, of course, be revealed, but the record of skirmishes and fights made by our correspondent, sufficiently indicates that they are not idle.

In the Richmond *Dispatch*, of yesterday, received in Washington last evening, are two dispatches from Charleston, dated respectively the 24th and 25th inst. The bombardment of Fort Wagner was still progressing, and was answered by Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter. The National forces are said to have two batteries on Morris Island, and to have strengthened their position. The *Dispatch* also contains telegrams from Morton, Miss., dated the 24th, which announce the evacuation of Jackson by our forces, and the destruction of all property which could possibly be of any benefit to the rebels. McPherson's corps, of Gen. Grant's army, is said to have left Vicksburgh on the 21st, moving up the river—the officers stating that they were going to Richmond. In the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday is a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., which expresses the belief that Gen. Rosecrans is organizing an expedition against that place, and a raid on the Northwestern Georgia Railroad. This dispatch also announces the death of the rebel General Bowen. Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation appointing the 21st of August as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, in a dispatch dated off Morris Island, 21st, states that a large side-wheel steamer, in attempting to run the blockade on the night of the 19th, was compelled to run ashore, and was burnt by her crew.

Our Washington correspondent announces that Gen. Franklin has been ordered to New-Orleans, to report to Gen. Banks.

The following telegram from Secretary Chase, which was received in St. Louis on July 23, is the first official notification of the reopening of the Mississippi:

Washington City, July 23, 1863.

To the Surveyor of Customs:

Clear boats and cargoes, except of prohibited articles, for New-Orleans, if desired, taking bond not to land goods at intermediate points, except under permits authorized by existing regulations.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary Treasury.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Roanoke*, which arrived yesterday from Havana, brought highly important news from Mexico. The dates are from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst., and from the Capital to the 10th. On the latter day the Assembly of Notables, being duly assembled by a previous convocation, declared unanimously, with the exception of two votes, that the Mexican nation, through them, selected the Empire as the form of Government, and through them proclaimed the Archduke Maximillian, of Austria, Emperor of Mexico, and that, should his Highness refuse the throne thus offered him, they implored the Emperor of the French to select a person in whom he had full confidence to occupy the throne of Mexico. This precipitancy of Forey, in the matter of the Government of Mexico, is bitterly condemned by the Spanish Press at Havana. Tampico has been declared in a state of siege by the Governor of the Southern District, who is resolved to hold the place against the French. An expedition against it was being organized at Vera Cruz. Much sickness was reported as prevailing there.

The *Roanoke* brings intelligence of a destructive conflagration in Havana, which was raging at the time of her departure. The scene of the conflagration was an extensive range of warehouses situated on the Reglas Wharf. A large amount of sugar is reported destroyed. There was also a large fire in Puerto Plata, St. Domingo, in the first part of the month, involving a loss of some $500,000. Aid for the sufferers had been sent from Puerto Rico.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Southampton on July 15, arrived here yesterday afternoon. Her advices have been fully anticipated. The *Scotia* also arrived last night, but a summary of her news was received from Cape Race.

The Board of Aldermen met specially yesterday, and received from the Mayor a message vetoing the ordinance appropriating $2,500,000 to relieve conscripts from the draft and to encourage volunteering. After a partial reading of the message, it was laid over. Ten days must elapse before it can be taken up for action. The Mayor sets forth his objections in full. Technically, he excepts to the vagueness of the ordinance, which fails to specify whether the man who cannot raise $300, or the one who is not worth that sum in worldly possessions is to be favored, and also to the illegality of the measure, in authorizing an issue of bonds and pledging the credit of the City for their redemption, in contravention of section 33 of the Charter, which requires that legislative sanction must first be obtained to warrant such action. The latter point, however, the Mayor thinks may properly be put aside when measures of great public necessity, and which public feeling quite unanimously calls for, are in question. He thinks the majority of the people are opposed to this measure. Above all these considerations, he says, there are others which would prompt him to veto the ordinance, even if no technical objection could be raised. He then discusses the moral and patriotic aspect of the matter, attributing the passage of the ordinance to the riot prevailing at the time of its adoption, and the riot he characterizes as an "outbreak of traitors who made the draft a pretext for their crimes." While admitting that the draft must involve cases of hardship, he points to other means, such as providing liberally for conscripts' families from both private and public funds, as the proper course to be pursued to mitigate the evils apprehended. The message is published in full in another column. A resolution by Mr. Hardy was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to furnish a detailed statement of his stock issues for the Central Park and Family Aid Funds. Mr. Ottiwell presented a resolution to donate $50,000 to rebuild the Colored Orphan Asylum. It was laid over. Adjourned to Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met by special call at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in the course of a two hours' session, passed upon a considerable number of routine matters. But two papers of general interest were presented. One was a preamble and resolutions by the President, Morgan Jones, highly complimenting Gen. Sickles for his valor as a soldier, and proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to tender him the thanks of the City for his services to the country, to present him an engrossed copy of the preamble and resolutions, and to procure and present to him a gold medal suitably inscribed. This was laid over. The other paper was a resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to have all artillery and cavalry removed from the public Parks. It was amended by substituting the Street Commissioner, for the Committee on National Affairs, and was adopted. The Board adjoured till the second Monday in September.

There is increased speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange. Prices yesterday were generally higher than on Saturday. The demand for the new Government Loan of 1862 amounted to $1,807,000. Money easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. Gold 127½; Exchange 140 ℔ cent.

Flour was in more demand, yesterday, at firmer prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn at advanced rates, as also for Fish, Hops, Whisky, Groceries and Provisions. Cotton was very quiet. Hay and Adamantine Candles were freely purchased. The freight market was rather more active.

The Forty-fourth-street Cattle Yards were filled with about 4,300 bullocks yesterday, and some 300 were sold from there Friday and Saturday, making, with free sales at Bergen and Weehawken, over 5,000 head for the week. All kinds are selling lower, but the decline is greatest on poor cattle, amounting to 1c. ℔ lb, and ½c. on the best grades. Prices ranged from 7½c. for "scallawags"—of which there were too many—to 11c. for prime fat steers. Trade was good in the morning, and slow in the afternoon, with a good supply left over for to-day.

Liberty and Property in New-York.

The unbroken prosperity which we have so long enjoyed, has begotten amongst us a sort of contempt for all theorizing about governments, and for what are called "tendencies" in politics, which is now likely to work a good deal of mischief, or rather to let a good deal of mischief be worked. It has been long the opinion of thoughtful men, that the great cities would eventually impose a strain on our political system that it would not stand, and that the application, without change or modification, to masses of men composed of such materials as the population of New-York, and living together under such conditions as it lives under, was full of danger, and would sooner or later bring discredit upon the whole democratic system, if it did not positively break it down. Nothing they have ever said, however, has produced the slightest impression, for the simple reason that successful money-making has such a tonic effect on the nerves, that people engaged in it can hardly ever be persuaded, except by the actual occurrence of disaster, that any state of things in which they are able to accumulate so rapidly, is either very bad or will not last their time.

New-York is what it is mainly owing to the general confidence that property in it was secure, and that whatever a man got in it he was sure to enjoy; and the reason why he felt secure was that he was satisfied that those who were either too lazy, or too improvident, or too ignorant or vicious to become possessed of anything, would be prevented by the law from laying violent hands upon the earnings of their more fortunate or more virtuous neighbors. If you remove this confidence, or even seriously shake it, it would take a very short time, indeed, for us to see the grass growing in Broadway, and the Common Council levying for their salaries upon the cabbages of up-town squatters, owing to the entire absence of any more tempting species of property. It is all nonsense to tell us that in a city like this anybody has felt secure, from confidence in the republican virtue of the denizens of Mackerelville. We feel secure from confidence in the Police and the Courts, and the municipal authorities. Nobody possessed of one decent coat would have ever lived here a day if he had thought it possible either for what the *Herald* calls "the people" or the *World* calls the "laboring population" to do what it pleased in reference to the garment in question.

Now, it is impossible to deny that this confidence has been rudely shaken by the events of the last fortnight. It is perfectly true that it is not possible for the mob to rise and rob us all *vi et armis.* Their temporary success in their first grand attempt in this direction was entirely due to the fact that it was a surprise. Now that we know what their tastes are, we can assure them that they will never get such a chance to despoil us by open force again, because if it should ever again appear that our possession of our houses and furniture depends on our knocking them in the head, the owners of property will assuredly do it, summarily and effectually. It is not this contingency which alarms us, or will ever alarm us, as long as decent men have muskets within their reach.

But what does alarm is the fact which has become apparent, that they can rob us by their votes more quietly, but quite as effectually, as through their pistols and bludgeons. The recent vote of the Common Council proves conclusively that it is that portion of the community which was in the streets murdering and pillaging a fortnight ago which the City legislature is most anxious to conciliate, and that it will conciliate them at any cost. The City authorities have long been notorious for their jobbery and corruption. A third of the money they have raised for many years back has been really confiscated out of the pockets of the wealthy; but in appearance at least, the loss fell on all classes alike, and was for the benefit simply of a few rogues who live by swindling the public, and the like of whom may be found in all countries and under all systems of government. What is novel, peculiar and alarming about the vote of these millions for the payment of exemption fees is, that it is avowedly passed *in the interest of a particular class,* and that class the worst, most shiftless, ignorant and vicious of the community, which contributes little or nothing to municipal taxation, and which has just made its wishes known by the perpetration of the most horrible crimes; and it has been passed, too, with a rapidity, and unanimity, and determination which is evidently intended not only to convince those who own anything, of the uselessness of protest or remonstrance, but to show the mob itself how powerful its behests are, and how implicitly it may count on having them obeyed. If such a revelation of its own strength be thrown away on it, we can only say that it is afflicted with more obtuseness, or is blessed with more self-restraint, than herds of ruffians usually are.

Twenty years ago we should, most of us, have laughed at anybody who would have predicted that after a riot, not so sanguinary, but in most of its features more revolting than the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and attended with indiscriminate pillage, the Common Council of this great commercial City, which owes all its greatness and prosperity to the supposed sacredness of property, would have made common cause with the rioters. Or if we had admitted the possibility of such a contingency, we should at least have expressed our confidence that the Judiciary, owing to our grand system of "constitutional checks," would have protected us against the consequences of such an atrocious abuse of power. But in this, too, we should have deceived ourselves. The opinion of the rioters, or, in other words, of the criminal, vicious and ignorant portion of the population, has evidently more weight with such men as Judge McCunn than that of any other class. He is at this moment using all the power with which the law has armed him to save the robbers and murderers of the late disturbances from the legal consequences of their crimes. He delivers everybody accused of any participation in them, as far as he can deliver them, from the hands of the police, and he does not care one straw what the Press thinks, and what the intelligent, Christian and respectable portion of the community think about this prostitution of his office. He is not only without the usual aids which men selected in all civilized countries for the position of Judge, derive from nature and education, but he is utterly insensible to the restraints which even bad men, who get into the office of Judge usually submit to—the opinion of the bar, and the opinion of the public. It is very shocking, and very saddening that it should be possible for persons of this stamp to get themselves intrusted in a community like ours with the administration of justice, but when a mob rises to resist an act of Congress, and cut our throats, and plunder our houses, and the principal criminal Judge of the City makes himself their champion, not simply at their meetings, but on the bench, it is something more than shocking or saddening; it is highly alarming. We commend the whole subject, as such, to the serious consideration of all those who propose to earn an honest livelihood, save money, and make their homes in New-York. We cannot, in a City of such dimensions, of such a social composition, go on as we are now. Society itself is not possible for any length of time with such a Government as that of the nondescripts who now rule us, and with such Judges as McCunn, unless by a miracle; and we may be sure that Providence will work no miracles for people who tamely submit to such constant outrages on Christianity and civilization as inevitably flow from the perpetuation of such a *régime.*

Lee's Retreat.

Gen. Lee's army is out of the Shenandoah Valley, and is again back on the upper waters of the Rappahannock, from which two months ago it set forth to capture Washington. Our special telegraphic dispatches affirming these facts are very positive, and quite reliable. One of our dispatches is based on the ocular observation of one of our correspondents, who himself, from a mountain height, watched for two days the march of the rebel army. The two corps of Hill and Longstreet reached Culpepper Courthouse on Friday last, and the third corps, that of Ewell, has undoubtedly followed in their wake. One of the dispatches says that they passed through Chester Gap of the Blue Ridge, six miles west of Manassas Gap; but our own dispatch says their march was through Thornton's Gap, twenty miles south of Chester Gap, and from thence to Sperryville, and so on down to Culpepper Courthouse, and probably to Fredericksburgh.

We had been told it so often, that at least even the incredulous became convinced, that we held all these Blue Ridge mountain passes. But it was not the case. We probably held securely all the passes as far west as Manassas Gap. But beyond that, unfortunately, our cavalry only made their advance *after* the rebels had seized Chester and Thornton's Gaps. We cannot help thinking that there was a very fatal oversight here. It is true that had even the passes named been held by our troops, Lee could have pushed still farther down the Shenandoah Valley and crossed the mountains by still other routes; and it is also true that after he had got as far down the valley as Front Royal, an effective pursuit by our army from its line on the Potomac, was out of the question. But still Lee might have been greatly harassed and embarrassed; part, at least, of the supply trains he so valued might have been captured; and his army might even have been held in an adverse position until the Army of the Potomac were brought up to chastise him. Whether he now be at Fredericksburgh or elsewhere, he is probably secure from attack for some little time to come.

This late campaign of Lee, in its principal and in very many of its minor features, so closely resembles his invasion campaign of last Fall, that on referring back to our files of the Times of last October and November, it would appear as if many of the events, incidents and telegrams were precisely the same as those which are occurring and which we are publishing these days. His retreat across the Potomac and down the Shenandoah Valley, after the battle of Antietam, last year, was along the very line that he followed this month, after his defeat at Gettysburgh. He crossed the mountains into Eastern Virginia at the same point; then, as now, he pushed for Culpepper Court-house; and from there he marched to his winter camping ground at Fredericksburgh, where we will very likely hear from him next. We have even the curious parallel that Ewell, who is Stonewall Jackson's successor, brought up the rear of the rebel army in this case, which was brought up by his predecessor last autumn. The march of our own army last year under Gen. McClellan, it will be remembered, was along the eastern base of the mountains, and it was at Warrenton that McClellan was superseded by Burnside, who quickly deflected his course south to Falmouth. What Gen. Meade's intended programme of campaign may be, we are not yet informed.

Thus ends the second invasion of the Free States by the main rebel army. Both of them have been failures; and another will never, we think, be attempted. They will stand strictly on the defensive, and the inauguration and plan of the next campaign will depend entirely upon our own officers.

The Mexican Empire—New Developments of French Policy.

We publish this morning the highly important intelligence that a Council of Notables, assembled by a previous convocation, in the City of Mexico, proclaimed the Empire on the 10th inst., the Austrian Archduke Maximillian to fill the throne. Should that personage decline the honor, Louis Napoleon is implored to select some one in whom he has full confidence to wear the purple.

This development is startling, and then there is something comic about it. Of whom is this Council of Notables composed? Of such as the Archbishop of Mexico, Padre Miranda, and other noted ecclesiastics; Almonte, Salas, Marquez, Majia, with other Mexican traitors and brigand chiefs. These parties get together as a Council of Notables, and, *in the name of the Mexican nation,* select an Austrian Archduke to reign over Mexico as its Emperor! Of course this is the French programme, sustained by French bayonets, the power of which, however, does not extend, at the present time, beyond the City of Mexico, and several cities in the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz. Withdraw the French force from Mexico and every Mexican engaged in this business of a second Empire would be hung higher than Haman. But this is the sum and substance of French friendship for Mexico; this is permitting the Mexican people to choose their own form of Government. The stories about silver keys of the City of Mexico sent to Louis Napoleon; of flowers strewn in the streets before French soldiers; of immense manifestations of joy on the promulgation of the news of the Mexican Empire along the route of the courier, are merely pieces of French by-play got up to order. So far as all this refers to any respectable or considerable portion of the Mexican nation, there is not a word of truth in it.

There is a mingled romance and impudence in this proclamation that is refreshing; and though we consider it a thorough sham, so far as actions are concerned, and wholly inoperative at present, except in several limited districts of Mexico, we regard the development in itself as one of the most important events that has occurred since the commencement of our own civil disorders.

The promulgation of he second empire in Mexico is important, in the first place, inasmuch as it distinctly defines the policy of the French in Mexico, about which there has been so much heavy and profitless discussion. The plan of the Mexican empire, as now developed, is precisely that set forth by strong and oft-repeated rumors when Napoleon joined the tripartite coalition against Mexico.

The promulgation of the Mexican Empire under French auspices is important in the next place, as it enables us to clearly see that an affiliation between the so-called Southern Confederacy and Louis Napoleon is absolutely certain. And furthermore, all loyal Americans can now comprehend the fact that the European Powers, whenever the opportunity offers, act upon the idea that the republican natives on this continent, living under constitutional governments, are their natural enemies.

The promulgation of the Mexican Empire, to be established and sustained by France, is also highly important with reference to its effect on the leading Powers of Europe. When the tripartite coalition against Mexico was signed in London, October, 1861, it is said that Napoleon, in proposing to establish an empire in Mexico, with the Austrian Maximillian as Emperor, desired to gain a point in his continental policy by receiving in return the Italian island of Venetia from Austria. It is also stated that Spain, when she entered into the coalition was ignorant of this plan of Napoleon, but England knew of it, and gave her assent. That coalition, it is well known, came to an inglorious termination, and affairs, both in America and Europe, have greatly changed since that period. Louis Napoleon will doubtless make an effort to form some sort of a tripartite coalition with Spain and England that shall sustain him in his Mexican policy and as against the United States, in any future effort they may make to maintain the Monroe doctrine. It is of the highest importance to Napoleon that he should form this coalition. But whether he can succeed, is the question.

The proclamation of the Mexican Empire under French auspices, so far as it goes, is a complete triumph of the bigoted, retrogressive, monarchical priest party of Mexico, and of course it is a great victory to the ultramontane Church in Europe and Spanish America, as represented by the Pope. Spain may join Napoleon, but there is more doubt as to the course England will pursue. She may not be inclined to aid the revival of the Catholic Empire in Spanish America; and, moreover, while the influence of the English holders of Mexican bonds in sustaining Napoleon in Mexico, is manifested from the course of the London *Times* we perceive other leading English organs begin to throw out hints that it is a suicidal policy for England to favor the establishment of the power of their arch-enemy, Napoleon, in Mexico.

The French Emperor has long stood prominent among the European Powers as the promoter of the scheme of intervention in our affairs. That which will most influence England and Spain to sustain Napoleon in his Mexican policy and consequent scheme of intervention in the United States to keep us divided, is the rapid progress our arms are making in overcoming the rebellion. England, France and Spain believe they have a great and common interest in dividing the power of this country. They have done so much directly and indirectly to secure this end, that if they can prevent it, the American Union never will be restored. The Mexican question, as presented to England and Spain by Napoleon, will, therefore, be a tough piece of diplomacy to encounter. It will stir European politics to their lowest depths. We await the result with calmness, feeling fully confident of being eventually able to maintain our nationality, unity, prestige and power against domestic traitors and all Europe combined.

The Mayor's Veto of the Draft Exemption.

Mayor Opdyke, with a bold fidelity that entitles him to the thanks of every good citizen, has interposed his veto against the scheme of propitiating the mob by making the City pay substitute money for every man drafted. He sets forth his objections, in the Message which appears in another column, with a distinctness and force that must carry conviction to every fair mind. However the Common Council may see fit to treat this veto, enlightened public opinion will certainly sustain it. This largess to the mob was warranted neither by law nor by expediency.

We have already published the decision of the Supreme Court of Maine, to which the Mayor refers. Its reasoning is in every respect applicable to the ordinance of our Common Council. The constitutional restrictions which it sets forth embrace cities, towns and counties alike; and there can be no reasonable doubt that our own higher Courts will reaffirm them, if called upon to decide the constitutionality of the measure which the Mayor vetoes. Yet this is hardly a matter for popular discussion. It is a question of purely legal principle and construction, which it is the province of the Courts to determine without reference to popular opinion.

But concerning the expediency of the measure, every intelligent man ought to form a definite judgment for himself. He ought to do this with reference both to general considerations and to the special circumstances of the case. The ordinance was passed ostensibly to relieve the poor man from the burden of personal military service. But how is poverty in itself a reason for excusing a man from the duty of defending his country? Has he nothing at stake in the nation's existence and the maintenance of good government? Is not life, which it is the first function of all government to protect, as precious to him, as to any millionaire in the land? Does he not have as bright hopes for his children and his children's children? If there is any class of the American people who are specially interested above all others in the preservation of our institutions, it is the very class whom our Aldermen have sought to relieve of all sacrifice for those institutions. Rich men can take care of themselves under any form of government, as is shown all through Europe. It is civil equality alone that gives the poor man and his children a promise of better fortunes to come. Measuring by all that gives real value to life, it is not too much to say that the poorest immigrant in this City, who is honest and laborious, and ambitious for his children, has really more at stake in the issue of this national conflict than William B. Astor himself. Anarchy or despotism would far more surely reduce the former to helplessness and hopelessness than the latter. If this be so—and it is impossible to refute it—why should the poor be exempted any more than the rich from helping to save the nation? Why treat them as a portion of the community without any public obligations but to lie still and keep quiet? To our mind there could be no more invidious distinction made against the poor, than is involved in this very action of our Common Council purporting to be for their relief. It virtually puts a brand upon them, as incapable of patriotism, and as the weaklings of the Commonwealth, from whom nothing manly can be expected.

Much is said about the poor man's family—about the hard necessity of his leaving those who are dependent on him. But this is a distinct matter, which has nothing to do with the merits of this ordinance. More than one-half of the poor men liable to draft have no families; and a large portion of the remainder have families so small that they might obtain as comfortable a support from the regular soldier's pay as from the irregular daily earnings of manual labor. Undoubtedly, the families of many of the drafted men are so large that this would be impossible. But there is no great difficulty in making provision, public or private, for aiding in the support of such families. This presents a question very unlike that of buying off every poor man from his public duty. There is all the difference in the world between aiding a poor man, in peculiar circumstance, to fulfill his civil obligations, and putting him out of the sphere of those obligations simply because he is poor.

What is there in New-York poverty that distinguishes it from poverty in Philadelphia, or in Baltimore, or in Boston, or in any town in the land? In very few other places is there any effort to save poor men from the draft;—why is it so needful here? Elsewhere the chances are accepted, not only with resignation, but with positive cheerfulness;—why here alone should they stir up black passion? In the rural districts of New-England generally, such is the scarcity of men between the ages of 20 and 35, that the chances of being drafted are at least three times as great as in the City of New-York; and yet they are submitted to by all classes with perfect equanimity. Can the difference in this City really be owing to a difference in patriotism and manhood? The Common Council may assume this to be the case, but we are glad that the Mayor assents to no such disparagement.

The plea that this largess must be paid to placate the mob is beyond measure contemptible. It is equivalent to saying that henceforth mob law shall rule us. It is tantamount to putting a premium upon such infernal outrages as recently smote this City with terror. There could be no ranker treachery to every principle that holds society together. Once establish the precedent—which this ordinance, in fact, does—that our City guardians must bend to violence in the streets, that our City Government is the slave of mobs, instead of their masters, and you at once inaugurate a *régime* for this Metropolis infinitely more disgraceful and more intolerable than was ever before known to a civilized community. Every law-respecting citizen repels it with abhorrence. There must be no such concession to the enemies of public order. The vast majority of the people of this City desire to see public authority maintained, and not bartered away. They have both the power and the will to quell the mob spirit, and we are confident that they will sustain the Mayor in his manly attitude against it.

The New Emperor.—The Mexicans had an Emperor, and Mexico was an Empire, forty years ago. The unfortunate Iturbide ruled but ten months, when the crown tumbled from his head, and he vamoosed from Mexico—to which country he returned subsequently only to be executed as a traitor. We doubt very much if the newly-proclaimed Mexican Empire of Maximilian I. will endure as long as that of his imperial prototype, Augustin I. It is true we are told the Mexicans are very enthusiastic for the Empire now; but the Emperor Iturbide informs us, in the sketch of his career written by himself, that on the proclamation of the first Empire, "'Long live Augustin I.' was the *universal cry* of the army and of the people." If Maximillian really puts on the imperial purple, we venture to hint for his benefit the probability that it will soon be torn off him, and that its hue then will be *crimson.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, July 27.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary Chase left this city this morning at 11 o'clock, in a special car for Philadelphia, New-York and Newport. This evening's *Republican* reports that while absent he is to give away his oldest daughter in marriage to United States Senator and Ex-Gov. Sprague.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a certificate of exemption for those who have been drafted and have furnished a substitute under the Conscription act, being expressly required by law to be issued by a Board of Enrollment, is exempt from stamp duty. Any certificate which may be issued by a Magistrate in connection with proceedings under the Conscription Act is subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

THE ENROLLMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

The returns of the enrollment under the conscription law for this City and Georgetown show about twenty thousand names in the first class, of whom nearly one-fourth are negroes. It need scarcely be added that there isn't as much objection here to negro soldiers, as there used to be.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. Hooker has returned. It turns out that his visit west only extended as far as the country residence of a friend near Harrisburgh. The rumor of his being sent to the Department of Missouri turns out as we originally intimated was probable, to be groundless.

GEN. FRANKLIN.

Maj.-Gen. Franklin is ordered to New-Orleans, to report to Gen. Banks.

MORGAN'S COMMAND.

The announcement made in a telegram to the Associated Press, in the morning papers, that nine hundred men of Morgan's command who were lodged in Camp Chase prison yesterday, the 26th, will be kept there in confinement until the officers of Col. Straight's brigade are released, is officially denied. No such orders have been given. The enlisted men will be kept at Camp Chase until arrangements for their exchange have been completed.

NEW MILITARY DISTRICT.

The County of St. Mary's, Maryland, is detached from the Middle Department, and will form a separate military district. Gen. Gilman Marston is assigned to the command, headquarters at Point Lookout.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

Surgeon-General Hammond is making arrangements to secure the aid of a corps of volunteer surgeons, to meet the exigencies of the battle-field.

A CHANGE.

Gen. S. A. Meredith has been ordered to Fortress Monroe to relieve Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, the present agent for the exchange of prisoners. Col. Ludlow has been ordered to report to Adjt.-Gen. Thomas.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, July 27.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Navy Department has awarded the contract for building the fifteen-knot sloops-of-war to shipbuilders Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, for the sum of $940,000, to be completed in twelve months. The machinery is to be made by Merrick & Son, in Philadelphia, who have executed for the Navy Department a large amount of work of this character.

CONTRACT.

The Navy Department has awarded to Philip & Solomon, of this city, the contract for supplying the Washington Navy-yard with blank books and stationery for the current fiscal year.

RESIGNATION.

Maj. Leavitt Hunt, to the regret of his friends, has resigned his position as Judge-Advocate on Gen. Heintzelman's Staff.

From Laguayra.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PAEZ—PORTO CABELLO BLOCKADED.

Laguayra, Tuesday, July 14.

We are again plunged into anarchy. Gen. Paez, ex-President, has just returned from Porto Cabello, which is strictly blockaded by Admiral Paez, who claims succession in right of his father. The object of the General's mission has not transpired. Falcon has been declared by a military tribunal as Commander-in-Chief, until a Consul for ten years is elected by the Assembly.

The newely-elected Chief and Admiral Paez are diametrically opposed to each other. Business is prostrate. Anarchy reigns supreme. Bankruptcy and ruin are in prospect.

Latest from Japan.

THE TROUBLES WITH ENGLAND—BURNING OF THE HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 25.

Dates are received from Yokohama, Japan, to the 26th of May.

A rumor prevailed there that the troubles between England and Japan were arranged so as to be settled without war, but there appeared to be no good authority for it.

The house of the American Minister had been burned at Yeddo, but whether accidentally or otherwise, is not stated.

DRAFT MATTERS.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 21.

During the past few days the conscription has steadily progressed. The utmost order and quiet have characterized the different drafts, and the Quaker City may congratulate itself that the proud name which it has earned as a law-abiding people received new distinction. The entire upper portion of the city, with the exception of the Eleventh Ward, has been visited by the Provost-Marshals, and the conscription has been enforced in West Philadelphia also. There have been three Districts drawn—the Third, Fourth and Fifth—and there yet remains the lower portion of the city, comprised in the First and Second Districts.

The Second District embraces, perhaps, the greatest wealth in the city. The aristocratical mansions of Walnut, Chestnut and Arch streets are included within its precincts, and the drafting will be commenced at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal of the District on Monday, August 3, at Twelfth and Locust.

In the First District the conscription begins to-morrow. The Wards comprising it will be drawn in the following order: The Second and Third Wards on Monday, the Fourth Ward on Tuesday, the Fifth Ward on Wednesday and the Sixth and Eleventh Wards on Thursday. Committees composed of citizens belonging to both political parties are invited to be present and to supervise the drawing.

The drawing will take place at the headquarters of Marshal LEHMAN, No. 235 South Third-Street.

The quota of the First District is 2,086, which, with the 50 per cent. added to make up for exempts, &c., requires 3,125 to be drawn. This number, it is understood, will be divided among the Wards in the following proportions:

Second Ward	748	Fifth Ward	479
Third Ward	413	Sixth Ward	537
Fourth Ward	539	Eleventh Ward	413

The *North American* says:

"There are strange freaks performed by the conscription. The wheel of destiny has thrown out many a name during the past week which has created much stir and occasionally a little mirth. The draft is now completed in the upper section of the city, with the exception of the Eleventh Ward. In the Third District, Provost-Marshal STRETCHER found himself among the elected, and in the same District the blind man drew his own name. He will have little difficulty in being exempted. A young man in the Twelfth Ward was drawn while the sombre equipages of death were bearing his remains to the grave. Only one Catholic father has been drafted, although the Protestant denominations have suffered—Rev. DENNIS SHEDAN, of Germantown, being the candidate for martial distinction. The Surgeon of the Eastern Penitentiary was forced to listen to the sweet voice of the conscripting clerk. One of the Professors of the Girard College started with a fair bride on a wedding excursion; but while he was luxuriating in the honeymoon, the wheel of fate slipped his patronym through its opening. There are lawyers drawn also. Leonard Fletcher, Benjamin Love, Charles Buckwalter, J. Newton Brown, George and Robert Arundel, Andrew Zane, Jr., and Lewis Vail, are among the lucky ones thus far. A good story is told of LEONARD FLETCHER. A drafted man was complaining of his fate to a friend of FLETCHER. Said the friend: "Why did you not see to it like FLETCHER, and have yourself drawn as an officer?" "What do you mean?" was the reply. "Oh, don't you know that FLETCHER has drawn a Brigadier-Generalship?" said the quizzical friend. This enraged the conscript, and he swore in round terms that it was singular some men were so favored. No doubt he believes to this day that our gallant friend of the School Board has drawn a Brigadier-Generalship.

THREE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS HONORED WITH "A DRAFT"—THE VICTIMS SING "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 25.

The draft in the lower Wards of the city, composing the First District, commenced to-day.

Among the drafted were three distinguished telegraphers, namely: ROBERT J. BLACK, formerly of New-York, but of late years residing in Philadelphia; JACOB R. WOODRUFF and BARNARD MCSORLEY.

When the draft was concluded, the spectators, forming a large concourse, led by Mr. PARRIN, the blind man who drew the names, joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," and other National airs.

The crowd departed, with cheers for the Union and the flag.

The draft has everywhere been received with favor in this city, even by its victims.

In New-Haven.

TROUBLE AMONG THE CONSCRIPTS.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 27.

There are about 150 drafted men and substitutes now in the conscript camp at Grape Vine Point—and on Saturday evening an attempt was made by a number of the substitutes who had received their money, to run away and leave Uncle Sam so much "out." There was at the time—it was early in the evening—but a single guard, instead of a double guard, as is usual, and a rush was made of about ten or fifteen, who were fired on, and all compelled to return to quarters except seven as we understand, who at the time escaped, and two of whom we hear have since been retaken. They attempted to swim across. It is hard to tell whether one or two of those who have not been found were hit with bullets or not; but one man whose descriptive list that was sent over to the hospital, does not agree at all with his statements to the Surgeons there, was badly wounded—a ball passing through his breast, and shattering his left arm, so that amputation above the elbow had to be performed yesterday morning, which was done by Dr. LINDSLEY, assisted by Dr. TOWNSEND and other Surgeons. A letter was found in the camp written to some woman, in which the writer states that he had already made something, and expected by selling himself times enough to clear at least $2,000 by his operations. During the disturbance some one threw a brick at the guard from a window, and fifteen shots were instantly fired into the building, but, so far as we can find, without any fatal effect. We have no doubt many who offer themselves as substitutes, do so with a deliberate intention to take the money and cheat the Government; but that game seems about played out. The party who got so handsomely punished called himself JOHN MCCARTEN, or JOHNSON, and he came from Toronto, C. W. He is about 25 years old. We have been told that an attempt of the kind was made on Friday night, and the guard shot the thief.

Aid for Drafted Men.

From the New-Haven Palladium, July 27.

The selectmen having announced that they are unable to procure money under the vote of the last town meeting, a new petition has been prepared and is in circulation, requesting the selectmen to call another town meeting for the purpose of voting three hundred dollars to every drafted man who goes to the war, and the sum equal to the cost of a substitute, but not exceeding three hundred dollars, to every man who furnishes a substitute. There is not a particle of doubt as to the legality of this under the conscription act, or that the Legislature will confirm such action. Under a vote of this kind the money can be obtained, and there will be little trouble in procuring substitutes for the sum named. By this action, we believe all real hardship may be removed. We are decidedly in favor of it and hope the meeting may be called at once.

The Draft in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Monday, July 27.

Gov. PARKER has just issued a proclamation, stating that no draft has as yet been ordered in New-Jersey; that thirty days would be allowed for the purpose of raising the required number of men by volunteering; that whatever may be raised in that time will be credited, should a draft be ordered; that there will be no draft for the old deficiency claimed to be due from the State. The proclamation closes by calling on the people to aid in raising the quota for this State, so as to avoid any necessity for a draft.

The New Rebel Conscription.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times.

Our readers may, like ourselves, be curious to know what addition may be made to our armies by the late call of the President, summoning to the field all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years. The census of 1850 furnished data upon which an approximate estimate may be based. We have accordingly looked into that report and make the following rough calculation:

Alambama will furnish	10,893	North Carolina will furnish	14,000
Arkansas	5,000	South Carolina	6,500
Florida	1,200	Tennessee	6,000
Georgia	12,231	Texas	5,000
Louisiana	8,000	Virginia	18,000
Mississippi	9,000	Making a total of	95,324

We have added to the returns of 1850 the ratio of increase, for the preceding decade in each State. We have taken only one-third of the number in Tennessee and two-thirds in Virginia—making, as we suppose, a proper allowance for the portions of those two States in the possession of the enemy. Of the number thus obtained, we estimate that 26,000 are already in the service. So that, by extending the conscription to forty-five years, we only increase the strength of our armies to 70,000 men.

Postponement of the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever may be the final determination and action of the Government with respect to the draft, its indefinite postponement is certainly an unmitigated evil. It causes that uncertainty and anxiety and apprehension which are among the worst symptoms and ills of anarchy. The minor mischiefs are bad enough, such as keeping men in suspense and making them remain in or near the City till it is known whether they are drafted or not. I am one of a household of five males, all the others aliens and myself physically disqualified. No matter; we are all on the books, and cannot be taken off until after the draft. If any one leaves the neighborhood, he may suddenly be called back several hundred miles to prove his exemption, or if the notice miscarries, as is frequently the case when persons are absent from town, may suddenly find himself exposed to the penalties of desertion. This, however, is comparatively a small matter. The great evil is that we have a possible riot impending over us, thanks to the Copperheads. We want to know the worst at once, what is or is not to happen. It *may* be that the Government is strengthening itself in the meantime, but it is *certain* the mob is. *Men who left the City to avoid the draft are returning to it; those who have left other places are crowding hither, because they think this is the best place to make head against it.* I have already instances of this myself. Do let us have it out at once, and let us know whether we are to serve the Lord or Belial, whether to have law or anarchy.

CARL BENSON.

Letter from Judge McCunn—The Habeas Corpus.

CHAMBERS OF THE CITY JUDGE, No. 14 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of your journal for Sunday, July 26, instant, on page two, under "Local Intelligence," I find an article entitled "Judge McCUNN and the *Habeas Corpus*—How Rioters and Thieves have been Benefited—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction forbid further obedience to the McCunn Writs," which purports to be a correct report of the proceedings had before me at Chambers, in certain cases; but which contains so many misstatements, and does me such gross injustice, that I must ask of you the kindness of allowing me space to correct the same, and to which I invite the candid attention of your readers. The first case you refer to is that of JOHN FITZPATRICK, and I ask you to be good enough to publish, in this connection, the letter of his counsel, (as you did in the Gen. Canby case,) which I sent to you on Saturday last, and I am convinced any impartial lawyer will say he could not have been held in the matter.

The second case is that of EDWARD SHAAREN, who was brought before me upon a writ granted upon a petition sworn to by one MICHAEL SHEEHAN, before JESSE O. VANDERPOEL. He was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH, who made return to the writ, that "SHAAREN was brought before him, charged with having stolen, and having in his possession a quantity of stolen property, stolen during the recent riot. No affidavits were taken in the case, because the property was not identified, except a statement on oath of the officer making the arrest." The officer appeared before me, and all he could state was that a lounge was found in the house where SHAAREN boarded, and that he found $67 in a draw of SHAAREN's, which he returned to him. It also appeared that SHAAREN was a respectable man, and never before arrested, and although there was no evidence to connect him with the riot, I remanded him, and have not yet decided his case. The third case is that of JOHN FAY, whom you allege was arrested with three other ruffians named MONTGOMERY, MYERS and MARSH, for beating and robbing a soldier, and discharged by me. FAY was never brought before me, but is still in the City Prison. The other three men were discharged, upon its appearing before me that not only their counsel—but that Mr. BLUNT—represented that every effort had been made to find the complainant, but without avail,—and also, that they were young men of respectability residing up town, and were in no way connected with the alleged robbery. The fourth is that of JOHN RILEY. That was an application made to discharge the prisoner, or reduce the bail. You represent, "Judge McCUNN reduced his bail to $1,000, but on the earnest remonstrance of Mr. VANDERPOEL, he reconsidered the matter of bail, but instead of recommitting the prisoner, allowed him to go at large in charge of Officer EAGAN." This is incorrect. I did not fix any bail, but permitted the bail to stand as fixed by the Magistrate, holding the prisoner on the charge of which he stood accused. *He was then placed in charge of Officer Eagan by the request of Mr. Blunt of the District-Attorney's office*, and indorsed on the papers in the case, for the purpose of procuring bail, I stating at the time that the bond must be approved by the District-Attorney. The fifth case is WESLEY ADAMS. He had been held to bail in the sum of $2,000, upon the charge of grand larceny, in stealing a watch and chain. There was nothing remarkable in the case to require such a large amount of bail, and as the Constitution provides that "excessive bail shall not be required," I deemed $2,000 excessive bail, and so reduced it to the ordinary amount, $500, which was given by ample real estate security. The seventh case is that of THEODORE OSTERSTOCK, in which you say I reserved my decision. On the contrary, I remanded him without bail. The eighth is that of JOHN O'HARA. I also remanded him without bail. The ninth is that of PATRICK COLEMAN, in which you say I was not prepared to give a decision, and he was remanded until Saturday, when I was not prepared to give a decision. This is also incorrect. I remanded him without bail. Thus you will see that the statements you publish are almost entirely incorrect in every particular with regard to all these cases, and does me manifest and grievous injustice. In regard to that portion of your article, "The *habeas corpus* farce interrupted," I would simply state that under the statute, sustained by recognized judicial authorities, and some of the best legal advice at our bar, that I have not the slightest doubt as to my power to allow writs of *habeas corpus*. In conclusion, fully appreciating the responsibility of my position, I challenge the strictest scrutiny as to the rectitude of my conduct as a judicial officer.

Very respectfully, yours truly,

JOHN H. McCUNN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.

APPROPRIATION OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS TO EXEMPT POOR MEN FROM THE DRAFT.

The Brooklyn Common Council held a regular meeting last evening, (President O'KEEFE in the chair.)

The special business in order being the report of the Committee in favor of appropriating one million dollars to mitigate the rigors of the draft, the subject was brought up, when Alderman TERNAN submitted the following additional report:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

The Special Committee of your Board, to whom was referred back the report and resolutions offered by them at a previous meeting, relative to the subject matter embraced in the Message of the Mayor of the 20th inst., beg leave respectfully to report that they have carefully reconsidered their former report and the resolutions offered by them in connection therewith, and find no reason for altering the same, as in their opinion they amply provide for all contingencies that may arise in the carrying into effect the subject matter as contemplated in the Message. They submit, however, the following resolutions in addition to those already submitted, believing their adoption to be for the interests of the city and a protection against supplying an undue number of conscripts under the law.

Resolved, That a committee of five, to consist of His Honor the Mayor, the President of the Board, and three other members of this Board to be named by the President, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer (in conjunction with other municipalities, should they deem fit,) with the State and General Governments, and particularly to urge upon the latter the wisdom and expediency of suspending the draft to allow the proper number of men required from each county to be raised by them as volunteers to be ascertained, and also the justice of giving full credit to the city of Brooklyn for all the men furnished in both army and navy.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses of said Committee, such sum to be expended solely under the direction of the Mayor.

The following minority report on the same subject was presented and read by the Clerk:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee to whom, on the 20th of July inst., was referred the message of His Honor, the Mayor, upon the subject of the payment of exemptions from the draft, report that they have given the matter careful consideration, and have arrived at the conclusion that the city ought to take such action in the premises as will tend to alleviate the hardships of the draft, but at the same time throw no impediments in the way of the speedy and successful termination of the war. At the present auspicious moment, there is little doubt but that the prompt filling of the ranks of our depleted armies would enable the General Government to achieve such immediate success as would bring an early and honorable peace, while, on the other hand, if reinforcements are slow and tardy, the war, with all its attendant evils, will continue to drag along for an indefinite length of time, without any decisive results. Patriotism, harmony and self-interest all prompt us to do everything in our power to aid the Government in now and at once crushing the rebellion. We believe that, however patriotic and praiseworthy may be the intention of those who advocate that the city should pay the exemptions of all who are drafted, the practical result of such a course would be to deprive the Government of what it most needs—men. If the Army of the Potomac, for the lack of reinforcements, should be defeated, we could never forgive ourselves that we had placed obstacles in the way of filling up of its decimated ranks. But while we object to a wholesale appropriation for the purpose of keeping men at home, we would be liberal and generous toward those who for any cause are unable to go, but who desire to furnish substitutes to go for them. It is certainly no more than the duty of the public to see that those who fight its battles receive some reasonable compensation for their services and sacrifices, and that their families are provided for during their absence. We respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized and directed to borrow upon the faith of the city a sum not exceeding $1,000,000, payable with interest not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum in one year from date, and issue certificates of indebtedness therefor, and out of the avails to pay the sum of $300 to each man residing in the City of Brooklyn who shall be drafted into the service of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be actually accepted and mustered into the service, or who shall procure an accepted substitute as by law empowered.

Resolved, In lieu of $300 at the option of the drafted man, to provide for his family during his absence by giving his wife a weekly allowance, and also every child under fourteen years of age, a certain amount per week.

Resolved, That $300 be paid to every drafted man who is unable to pay himself or to furnish a substitute, and whose family is entirely dependent upon him for support.

J. OAKLEY NODYNE, } Committee.
TIMOTHY PERRY, }

Alderman STRONG offered the following as a substitute to the original resolutions:

Resolved, That the life of our nation is of paramount importance, before which the lives and property and sufferings of individuals sink into insignificance; that to sustain our Government effectually, willingly, cheerfully, is our first, our highest duty, and that duty can be best performed at the present crisis by filling up the ranks of our armies in the field.

Resolved, That it is our duty as far as lies in our power to mitigate the hardships that are likely to attend the enforcement of the Conscription law, and for the purpose we hereby appropriate and agree to raise a sum not exceeding half a million of dollars.

Resolved, That a select Committee of five for each District (Eastern and Western) be appointed, whose duty it shall be, as soon as the drafting shall be commenced in this city, to meet daily in their respective Districts, at some convenient and proper place and time, and hear and inquire into all applications for relief by persons ordered into the military service of the United States, and report to the Common Council what relief, if any, ought to be extended, which, when approved of by a majority of all the members elected, shall take effect immediately, and for the purpose of acting on such reports, the Common Council will meet daily at 9 o'clock A. M., until all necessity therefor shall have ceased.

Resolved, That the financial officers of this city, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be and hereby are authorized and directed to borrow, provide and raise and disburse the moneys hereinbefore mentioned and referred to, subject, however, to the provisions herein contained.

There was a good deal of discussion upon the reports, and finally, Alderman STRONG's resolutions being put to vote separately, they were lost by the uniform vote of 7 yeas to 10 nays.

The minority report was then put to vote and lost by 4 yeas to 13 nays.

The majority report being brought up (that appropriating $1,000,000 to exempt all persons from the draft,) being put, was carried by a vote of 7 to 10, as follows:

Ayes—Aldermen Whitney, McLaughlin, Newman, Ennis, M. Murphy, Ternan, O'Keeffe, E. Murphy, Saal, Kalbfleisch.

Nays—Belknap, Nodyne, Kemball, Strong, Taylor, Perry, Fisher.

The vote is a strictly party one—the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative. Ald. WALLACE, Republican, and TALMAGE, Democrat, were absent.

The supplementary report of the Special Committee was adopted by the same vote, 10 to 7.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—JOHN FARRELLY, residing at No. 25 State-street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Coroner NORRIS, charging him with killing his wife, JANE FARRELLY. The parties occupied the rear basement. Both were addicted to drinking. Whenever the husband brought home any money it was spent for liquor. They had frequent quarrels and annoyed the neighborhood very much. On Sunday evening some liquor was brought into the house, and the FARRELLY's and occupants of the same premises named GOODMAN, got to drinking, and all became more or less intoxicated. A quarrel arose between deceased and her husband, and the latter beat his wife. The other parties separated them. She ran into the back yard. FARRELLY pursued her, and picking up a wash-board, struck her on the head and knocked her down. While down, as alleged, he struck her on the neck with the edge of the board, breaking the spinal column and causing almost instant death. Information was given to the Police, and Officer OSBORN, of the Forty-first Precinct, arrested the accused. He is held to await the Coroner's inquest.

MORE POLICE WANTED.—Sheriff CAMPBELL presented a communication to the Common Council last night, (but which was not submitted in consequence of other business,) asking that the police force of this city be increased to the number of 500 men. The police force of Brooklyn is now about 200 men, including officers and sergeants, a number entirely too small at any time, and especially so in case of riot, such as was threatened a short time since, when nearly all the patrolmen were drawn from their posts in order to have a respectable force to be prepared for emergencies.

THE MILITARY.—The militia regiments of Brooklyn are all on duty except the Fifty-second. The daily expense is $3,500, to be paid by Kings County.

SUBSTITUTES.—Messrs. TOMPKINS & Co., of No. 645 Broadway, are doing a large business in obtaining and furnishing substitutes. For $100 they guarantee any undrafted party against the effect of the draft; or for $250 they furnish a substitute after any one is drawn. There are many advantages in procuring a substitute, as it certainly exempts from all further drafts for three years.—*Express.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, natural, reliable, instantaneous. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so Sure a Remedy as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be Obtained?

COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, producing healthy action in those important organs. They also remove headache and the feverish state of the system which usually attends a costive habit.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA and all AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy.

All of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by Druggists and Agents everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Monday, July 27, ARTHUR ALEXANDER, son of John S. and Jeannette Graham Brown, aged 9 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parents' residence, Pacific-st., near Cleve-road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 27, AGNES, wife of William Boyd, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Ormand-place, Brooklyn.

CHILTON.—In Yonkers, on Friday evening, July 24, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Tuesday, July 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CLINTON.—On Monday, July 27, KATE DE WITT, infant daughter of Alexander James and Sophie E. Clinton.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, to-day, July 28, from the residence of her grandfather, Alexander Clinton, M. D., No. 230 West 14th-st.

DUNHAM.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, July 28, WILLIAM DUNHAM, in the 72d year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances, and also those of his son, William H. Dunham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of South 4th and Monmouth sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 29, at 12 o'clock M.

EIGENBRODT.—On Sunday, July 26, SARAH EIGENBRODT, relict of Lewis E. A. Eigenbrodt, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, July 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The interment will be at Jamaica, L. I.

FERGUSON.—On Monday, July 27, ALBERT, beloved son of John and Rebecca Ferguson, aged 6 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sanitary Police Force, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 228 West 24th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

FAIRBAIRN.—On Monday, July 27, CORNELIA E., only child of J. A. and M. E. Fairbairn, aged 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 36 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HOWE.—On Wednesday, July 15, at North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., GEORGE PURDY, only son of Ralph and Anna M. B. Howe, aged 3 months and 20 days.

HOWE.—On Friday, July 24, at North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., ANNA M. B., wife of Ralph Howe, aged 32 years, 10 months and 24 days.

LEE.—On Monday, July 27, JOSEPHINE R., daughter of Mary Jane and Joseph R. Lee, aged 10 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 29, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

MOTT.—In Harlem, on Monday, July 27, CHARLES ARTHUR, infant son of C. D. and M. R. L. Mott.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 124th-st., near 6th-av., at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, July 29. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MEACHAM.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, July 25, of consumption, EARL L. MEACHAM, aged 31 years and 4 days.

OAKLEY.—At Foster's Meadow, L. I., on Monday, July 27, Mr. JOHN OAKLEY, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, July 29, at 2 o'clock, at his residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Queens, to meet the morning train.

ORMSBEE.—In Englewood, N. J., on Monday, July 27, MARY SUSAN, daughter of Fanny A. and Allen I. Ormsbee, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

POSTLEY.—On Monday, July 13, in battle, at Donaldsonville, La., Lieut. DEBAU POSTLEY, son of William H. and Maria Louisa Postley, of the 174th regiment New-York Volunteers, and a member of the 3d company 7th regiment New-York State National Guards, aged 20 years and 11 months.

Lieut. Postley was shot through the head, and instantly killed, while in the act of recapturing a section of artillery which had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

PATTERSON.—On Monday, July 27, HELEN, wife of Ariel Patterson, of paralysis, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

PEYTON.—On Monday, July 27, EVERETT, infant son of William K. and Mary J. Peyton, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 7 3d-st., New-York.

RYERSON.—In Newfoundland, N. J., on Sunday morning, July 26, MARY SHIELDS, youngest daughter of Edwin W. and Anna A. Ryerson, aged 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, John A. Ryerson, No. 82 East 22d-st., this morning, July 28, at 9 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday, June 14, of a wound received at the assault on Vicksburgh, on Friday, May 22, Lieut. WILLIAM A. ROBERTS, 21st regiment Iowa Volunteers, son of Rev. Dr. William L. and Anna Roberts, of Hopkinton, Iowa, in the 32d year of his age.

ROBERTS.—In Hopkinton, Iowa, on Wednesday, July 22, of inflammation of the lungs, ANNA ROBERTS, wife of Rev. William L. Roberts, D. D., and daughter of the late William Acheson, of New-York, in the 58th year of her age.

WOODWARD.—On Monday, July 27, of cholera infantum, GEORGE MORTIMER, only son of George E. and E. B. Deodata Woodward, aged 1 year and 18 days.

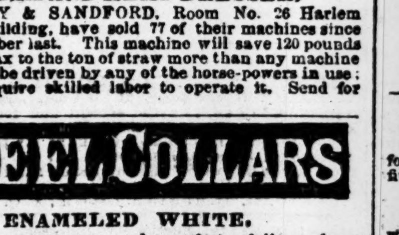
Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 29, from No. 25 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WAY.—On Monday, July 27, Mrs. ANN WAY, at the residence of her son, Thomas P. Way, No. 223 Lexington-av.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 399.—July 27, 1863.
58, 63, 26, 35, 22, 12, 69, 45, 56, 28, 34, 42, 16.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 400.—July 27, 1863.
42, 38, 51, 62, 71, 19, 52, 36, 64, 43, 17, 70, 66, 55.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.
Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.
J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE,
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15.
Wholesale and retail.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen; price 75 cents each, or 90 cents by mail, at the extensive Neck-tie and Collar Store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 25, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
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READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
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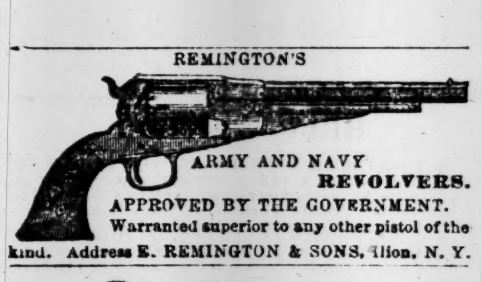

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PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
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Sole Proprietor,
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DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
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WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
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The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
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IV.—INCOME TAX FOR 1863.
V.—OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERAL TICKET AGENTS.
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Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
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S. T.—1860—X.
Any person of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, dyspepsia, torpid liver, &c., deserves to suffer if he will not try the greatest medicine ever discovered.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
do not fail, they produce a beneficial effect immediately, they are pleasant to the palate and are particularly adapted to ladies, and all delicate persons requiring a healthy, pure and gentle stimulant.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
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They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
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The demand for these Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is immense, and is the evidence of their great superiority.
They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
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ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE Fund for the Relief of those Colored Persons who suffered by the late riot:

Third Congregational Unitarian Society, by O. W. Bird	$113 73
Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, by E. H. R. Lyman	172 55
W. C. Booth	50 00
Wm. Bowne	100 00
H. D. Aldrich	100 00
Collected by Samuel Willetts:	
From Samuel J. Underhill, Jericho, L. I.	50 00
From Jno. Willis, Jericho, L. I.	10 00
From Jno. Ketchum, Jericho, L. I.	5 00
From Gideon Frost, Cedar Swamp	5 00
From Cash	1 00
From Cash	1 00
From Stephen Robbins, Jericho, L. I.	5 00
From Joseph Post, Westbury	5 00
From Isaac Hicks, Westbury	5 00
From Stephen R. Hicks, Westbury	5 00
From Wm. S. Cocks, Westbury	10 00
From Joseph Hicks, Westbury	10 00
Joshua Atkins & Co.	50 00
J. E. W.	3 00
Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, by William C. Bradley	44 00
Edward Simpson	20 00
George A. Jarvis	25 00
W. I., Roundout, N. Y.	10 00
Invisible Friend	5 00
Cash, Springfield, Mass.	5 00
Easton & Jo	200 00
W. H. Palmer	5 00
Total	$1,015 28
Previously acknowledged	29,319 56
Total to date	$30,334 84

JON. STURGES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

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The wonderful auto-propelling cantering horses, run rapidly by the weight of the rider, and are directed by the bridle—the most delightful horse for exercise or amusement. For sale by S. W. SMITH, 498 Broadway.

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IF MRS. ELLEN DAVIS, RECENTLY FROM New-Orleans, with her child, will send her address to EDWARD WARRY, Box No. 135 *Times* office, she will hear from her husband.

"PETER'S" MASTER IS VERY ANXIOUS to hear from his sister. A letter may be safely addressed, as of old, if sent immediately. Write at once and fully.

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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

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3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

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The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

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Our entire stock is now offered at the following reduction.

FRENCH BAREGE ROBES,	Reduced 50 per cent.
ALL OUR DRESS GOODS	Reduced 40 per cent.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,	Reduced 25 per cent.
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BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,	Reduced 25 per cent.
TABLE DAMASK AND TOWELING,	Reduced 20 per cent.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND CLOTHS,	Reduced 15 per cent.
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,	Reduced 10 per cent.
800 LACE MANTILLAS,	For half price.
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  66666   66666                11111      5555
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SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin, SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept. 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE will begin Sept. 8. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Boys thoroughly prepared for business life or college. Strict attention given to manners and character. Military drill practiced. Five vacancies. For circulars apply to HARRY PECK, Principal, Greenwich, Conn.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,

WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced female teachers for higher English branches in female seminaries in the Middle and Western States; also several for music, French, drawing and painting; a Professor of piano and vocal music, near City; salary liberal; gentlemen for classics, &c., in boarding school near City. Well qualified teachers are invited to call.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
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$10 BONUS AND ONE PER CENT. ON first year's salary will be given by a teacher of 12 years experience, with good testimonials, to any one who will bring to his notice a vacancy, which shall result in his being permanently employed. Address L. H. BROWN, North Orange, N. J.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, and of Andover Theological Seminary, who contemplates passing the coming year in Europe, is desirous of engaging as private tutor to some lad whom his guardians may wish to send abroad; the best of references will be given. Address P. O., Box No. 154 Andover, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG lady, a situation to teach the English and classical branches. Can give instruction on the Piano, if required. No objection to go to Europe. Reference, A. LESLIE, Box No. 181 Yorkville P. O.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 82x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS.—FARMS, STORES AND DWELLINGS FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, July 30, 1863, on the premises, at public auction, by Commissioners appointed to divide the estate of the late Darius Clagett, the rich estate known as "Pomona," the late residence of the deceased, situated about four and a-half miles north of Washington, immediately on Seventh-st. or Washington and Rockville Turnpike Road, and accessible by any of the public roads leading out of Washington north. It contains about three hundred acres, which will be divided into three parts, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Pomona is immediately adjoining the estates of Hon. Francis P. Blair and Hon. Montgomery Blair, and the estate of Capt. Carberry, and in the immediate neighborhood of the estates of G. W. Riggs, Esq.; W. T. Carroll, Esq.; Marshall Brown, Esq., and other citizens of Washington, and at a convenient distance from several churches of different denominations.

The beauty of the surrounding country, the natural beauties of the above property, and the high state of cultivation under which it has been for several years, render it unusually attractive. There are upon the place several fine springs of pure water. These, together with the fine stream of Rock Creek, which runs through the place, give ample supplies of water at all seasons.

The improvements consist of a convenient dwelling, large barn, workshop, root-house, spring-house, ice-house, overseer's house, and outhouses for hands, all in good order. Particular attention has been bestowed on the selection of the ornamental trees about the dwelling, and in regard to their position for ornament. There are also every variety of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, apricots, currants, cherries, grapes, the celebrated Lawton blackberry (cultivated,) and strawberries. The cultivated land is mostly set in clover and timothy. Great care has been bestowed upon the above property by placing a new fence of chestnut posts and rails around the whole boundary. By well manuring, the last Winter, of almost the entire surface, and the putting in of seasonable crops—the latter consisting of 40 acres in oats, 40 acres in corn, 200 bushels in potatoes, 2,000 cabbages, etc., together with a great variety of late vegetables, thus making an immediate occupation convenient and desirable.

Following the sale of the real estate will be a sale of the valuable

STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS,

Consisting of a great variety.

STORE FOR SALE ON PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will be sold on the premises, on Monday, Aug. 3, 1863, as a portion of the above estate of the late Darius Clagett, a fine store, one of the best business stands in the city now occupied, and renting for about $2,000 per annum, situated in Pennsylvania-av., and near the corner of 9th-st., on the north side of the avenue. Also, to be sold, on the same day, one or more vacant lots on Pennsylvania-av., near 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO BE SOLD.

Three good dwelling-houses, belonging to the above estate of the late Darius Clagett, will be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, Aug. 4. All rented and occupied. Situated on Bridge-st., corner of Washington, near the Union Hotel, Georgetown, D. C.

TERMS OF SALE.

In disposing of all of the above property, the terms of sale will be: One third of the purchase money is to be paid in cash, and the residue in four equal installments, at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale, for which the purchaser's bonds, payable to the heirs respectively, according to their interests in the property sold, secured to the satisfaction of a majority of the Commissioners, will be required.

For particulars in regard to all of the above property, inquire of WM. H. CLAGETT, Administrator, Washington, D. C.; James Towles, Wm. H. Gunnell, etc., Commissioners of Sale, D. C.; James C. McGuire & Co., Auctioneers, Washington, D. C.; and of Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, City of New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

A DESIRABLE FULL-SIZE HOUSE TO exchange for a farm, and will add some money. Valuable timbered farming lands in Pennsylvania to exchange for City property, lots, &c.; 70-acre farm to exchange for $6,000 or $8,000 house.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON DEAN AND BERgen sts., between New-York and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn. These lots are very desirable, and in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR 3-STOry brick houses in Philadelphia for property near this City or West. Address A. K., Box No. 160 *Times* Office for one week.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY CHEAP, PRETTY PLACE ON Staten Island; beautiful water view, 13 acres early garden-land, comfortable buildings, all varieties of choice fruit, and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1¾ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A PLACE OF 38 ACRES, WITH large dwelling, situated at Greenwich, Conn.; ready for immediate occupation; desirable in every respect, particularly to one who wants every comfort ready to his hand. Apply on the premises, or of J. W. DOMINICK, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS GRAIN AND HAY farm, 73 acres, 18 miles in New-Jersey. Large, fine improvement, well timbered, fenced, and watered; valuable apple and pear orchards, and smaller fruits in abundance. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE OR part of a house, with room enough to accommodate 7 or 8 persons, no children above 1st-st. and west of 1st-av.; family American; good reference given. Address F. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, without board; rent moderate; situation must be between Atlantic and Orange sts. and not further east than Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

HELP WANTED

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener to make himself generally useful, married or single. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR, saloon Broadway corner of Franklin-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED single man, fully competent to take charge of a place of six acres; also two horses and one cow; will be boarded and lodged; reliable references required. Address, stating wages, reference from last employer and real name, Box No. 176 Sing-Sing, Westchester County, N.Y.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE IN THE lower part of the city an active, intelligent, and honest youth about 17 years of age who resides with his parents. One familiar with the business preferred. Address Box 4,852 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL A valuable patented article in every State and city in the Union. A special agent for New-York City. Address PATENT, Box No. 160 *Times* Office for one week.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JULY 24, IN BROADWAY, between 4th and Franklin sts., a lady's GOLD WATCH, with black steel chain and gold lockets attached. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded on returning it to the owner, at No. 74 Franklin-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, ABOUT 1 O'CLOCK, BEtween the American Exchange Bank and Wall-st., an envelope containing $400 in United States notes, three one hundred and two fifties. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at GORHAM & CO.'S, No. 3 Maiden-lane.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, going from West 10th to East 29th-st., a several hinged chased gold BRACELET. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by returning it to Mrs. OWEN, No. 467 2d-av.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Batti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

39 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., 5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS from the following vessels:

ANNA,
ALABAMA,
ASCENSION,
ALLIGATOR,
CLOTILDA,
CLARA,
DOLPHIN,
L. DUDLEY,
DIANA,
EUGENIE,
EAGLE,
ELISHA BECKWITH,
A. T. HODGE,
HANDY,
HORTENSE,
LINNETT,
IDA,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
MAGGIE FULTON,
MATTIE,
ROSALIE,
RELAMPAGO,
THERESA No. 2,
JOE FLANNER,
JUNIPER,
NEPTUNE,
SEA BIRD.

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of GEORGE S. COE, Trustee vs. THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said case, will expose to sale by public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way therefor, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon; and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon: including also as a part of said mortgaged premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations and fixtures, station-houses and lots, and lands used in operating said road, or intended to be used in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools and implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned, used or provided by said Company, to be used in operating said railroad, including such of said matters and things as may have been procured, obtained or supplied by the agency of the Receivers in said case; and all the privileges, franchises and powers of said Company, including its franchise to be and act as a corporation, conferred by the charter and amendments to the charter of said Company, authorized by the act of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1861. All of which will be offered for sale as aforesaid, and sold in one entire parcel and as an entirety—the purchase money to be paid as follows: One-third part thereof within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale by the Court; one-half of the balance in one month thereafter; and the residue in two months thereafter; ten per centum of the purchase money, or $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be deposited with the Commissioner at the time of the bid, before closing a sale, to be forfeited if the bidder fail to fulfill his contract of purchase.
JOHN H. BRADLEY,
Special Master Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, June 25, 1863. je30-law5wTu

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 52 William-st., near Wall. FRIDAY, July 31. At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE.

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $250,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.
July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 48 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of English Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood parlor suite, in crimson and maroon brocatel, made to order, and nearly new, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedroom furniture, enameled cottage suite, mahogany book-cases and wardrobes, elegant carved oak buffet, made by Roux, cost $450; hall stand and chairs, mahogany tables, oak sofas and chairs, spring and hair mattresses.

A. J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 17 Stuyvesant-place, 9th-st., east of the Bible House, one rosewood parlor suite, one black walnut do., rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, chairs, tables, rockers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, and everything necessary for genteel housekeeping.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.

WILL SELL WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, at 10½ o'clock, contents of Printing establishment No. 12 Ann-st., consisting of a large variety of type, materials, cylinder and hand-presses, &c.; sale peremptory without reserve. For full particulars see *Herald*.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 149 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family going to Europe, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson, figured brocatel, gilt frame oval mirror, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Stodart; rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c.; mahogany chairs and rockers in hair cloth, extension dining table, painted and enameled cottage suite, window shades and curtains, mahogany bookcase, pt. and mahogany wardrobes, china, glass and kitchen ware; also, a large collection of valuable books, magazines, pamphlets, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

GEO. CLEMENTS, Auctioneer.

J. JENKINS WILL SELL AT AUCTION at No. 1,401 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, horses, carriages, wagons, harness, whips, doctor wagons, three rockaways, one fast pacer, pony fit for boy's use, one horse can trot 2:40, one side saddle. The above article can be seen any time before the sale.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of 18th and G sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts.,

Ten tons of rags, more or less.

Terms cash.
E. E. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COPYIST.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, a situation as copyist, or in a store; situation must be near City Hall, or between that and Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, a good baker of bread and biscuit; can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a woman of tidy habits, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and games. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st. Wages $9. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the milk depot.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHes a situation as good cook; will assist with washing, or take a laundress' place in a small family; has excellent City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes employment with her machine now in the slack season; understands all kinds of family sewing, children and boys' clothing; also an excellent dressmaker; terms reasonable; best of City reference. Apply at No. 121 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, as nurse and seamstress; can undertake the care of children from their birth; is an excellent family seamstress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG PARISIAN WOman, lately landed, wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse to grown up children, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant American woman as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 70 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a nursery and do plain sewing; can give the best of City references, being three years and six months at her last place. Call for two days at No. 107 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; or to do the fine washing and chamberwork; would have no objection to go in the country; very best of City reference given. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as laundress. She fully understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. No. 111 West 26th-st., top floor, back room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A WELL REcommended, willing and obliging young woman, with undoubted reference from last employer, desires a situation in City or country, as down-stairs servant or for general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlormaid, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent in each capacity; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation to do general housework, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 137 West 27th-st., for three days.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places; also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A., at P. Trainor's, harness maker, corner of Astor-place and Broadway, or Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Call at No. 153 Elm-st., corner of Grand-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class coachman; a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address M. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, as coachman, and to assist in or take care of a small garden, by a single man, with six years' experience in the above capacity; that he is respectable and knows his business his references will show; can milk. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a young married man as gardener or coachman; is strictly sober and of good habits; is willing and obliging; three years' reference from his last place. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, No. 43 Park-place, up stairs.

AS PORTER OR CLERK.—WANTED, A SITuation as light porter or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced young man, (speaking German,) a situation as dry goods salesman, wholesale or retail; has good City reference. Address DRY GOODS, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet, or to take care of an invalid; has lived in that capacity nine years; reference to distinguished physicians and private families. Apply, for two days, to Dr. LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER IN A private family, a situation; the advertiser has lived with credit in the first families in New-York, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to J. MORRIS, cor. University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, HONEST MAN, A situation in a private family in the country; understands the proper care of horses, carriages and harness; gardening and milking also; has good reference. Address M. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, WHO has had over two years of active service in the army, and during the last eight months held the position of Lieutenant in one of the recently returned regiments, desires to obtain employment in some reputable business; good City reference will be given. For an interview, address R. F. T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MARRIED MAN (German) who is a practical farmer, wishes a situation together with his wife, who is willing to do general housework, &c. Apply at the office for Servants of all Nations, No. 26 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 20TH AND 40TH sts.; possession to be taken early in October; house must have modern conveniences and good table (private table preferred.) For good accommodation and table a liberal price will be paid. Address box No. 4,399 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.
WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

MONTEZUMA COPPER MINING COMPANY—TERRITORY OF NEW-MEXICO.—Capital $1,500,000, or 15,000 shares, of $100 each.—This Company has a special charter from the Legislature of the Territory of New-Mexico. Its property consists of 70,000 acres mineral land, located within a short distance of Santa Fé, the capital of the Territory. The railroad to California is laid out within two miles of the greatest part of the land. There are on the property numerous veins of lead, copper, silver, gold-bearing quartz, &c., &c.; one of the veins of copper is 21 feet wide, and has been traced 950 yards, and assays 74 per cent. pure copper. The Company offer for sale on favorable terms 3,000 shares, set aside expressly for the working capital. For further particulars, plans and surveys, apply to J. J. FLANAGAN, President, office No. 5½ Pine-st., third floor.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. Co.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY notice is hereby given to all the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of said Company, that meetings of the said Bondholders will be held at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 30th of July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider various questions of interest and importance which will then be presented.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
Approved, S. J. TILDEN, Trustee of First Mort.
E. W. HUTCHINGS
Trustee of Second Mortgage.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 3d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December, agreeable to vote of Board Directors, June, 1863. Holders will present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
Late Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
CHARLES L. FROST,
JULIUS WADSWORTH,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO.,
(As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.
W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company will be paid at the Company's Office in New-York, on and after August 1, prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from July 29 to August 1, both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after Aug. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, over 16 hands high, young (5 years) and green; jet black, long tails. Apply to C. R. WOODWORTH, No. 74 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)..........	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863..........................	778,772 23
LIABILITIES..	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 22, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3d-av., cor. 9th-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst. inclusive. By order.
WM. H. NIBLET, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 135 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS,
SILVANUS S. WARD,
} Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Within two hours' ride of the City, by two gentlemen and their wives; a farm-house in a hilly district preferred. Address K. C., Box No. 2,150 New-York City Post Office, stating terms, means of access, and full particulars.

FOR SALE LOW—A GENTEEL MODERN RESidence, (17 rooms,) gas, water and all improvements, outbuildings complete; 5 acres, beautiful yard, garden, fruit, shade, lawn, &c.; choice location, 12 miles in New-Jersey. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, lady and six children—eldest twelve years; Hudson River preferred. Liberal arrangements can be made, by addressing M. W., Box No. 1,174 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, for himself, two children and nurse, in some quiet family near the City. Address W., Box No. 1,257 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A VERY FEW PERSONS can be accommodated at a beautifully shaded farmhouse. Apply to Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is most beautifully situated on the Sound. Several fine rooms (just vacated) on the south front, with beautiful views of the water, to let for the rest of the season. Ample stable room, bathing beach 150 feet from the house; rowing, sailing, fishing, &c. Distance, by New-Haven Railroad, 25 miles.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH FROM THREE to five hundred dollars, in an old established and profitable brokerage and commission business; location and associations first-class; will bear investigation. Address L. G. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office. Only principals treated with.

HOTEL FOR SALE—CHEAP; EXCELLENT location, near Broadway, long lease, at low rent, well established, handsomely fitted up and furnished, and doing a large money-making business.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store, in New-Brunswick, N. J., doing a first-rate cash business. Best of reasons giving for selling out. Stock entirely new. Address D. W. J., Box No. 256 New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HARlem Oil Depot, of the late Christian Sylvester, established over fifty years. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Apply at once at No. 126 New Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN enterprise, lucrative and respectable; I only ask an interview; it is no humbug. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ⅜ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 639 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

90,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

300,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,600 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining: sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes contain'ng twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the hams, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The hams will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:

Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Bootees, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Haversacks;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—(guarantors must sign their own names)—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, unless it is distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same, with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct, and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3d of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least a yard in length, of the material of which they propose to make the Tents, and state the quantity they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

W. A. CHILDS.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:

60,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
8,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
8,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.

NEWARK, N. J. July 16, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street; for a sewer in Essex-street from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for opening Central Park, confirmed February five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY. —UNADILLA RAWLINGS by HOMER A. NELSON, her Guardian, against AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS—Summons.—To AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Poughkeepsie, on the 2d day of June, 1863, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 2, 1863.

H. A. NELSON, Guardian for Unadilla Rawlings, and Attorney for Plaintiff.

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CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested, are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on Police.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from........................$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables........................$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food........................$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool..........$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,973	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class........$90 }
Second-class........50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class........35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin........$126
Second Cabin........88
Steerage........25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

Passage $60. Freight at reduced rates.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after Friday. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander.

In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, July 29; has splendid accommodations for a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday........Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday........Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday........Aug. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship CELLA, 3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH, Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin........$80
Second Cabin........50
Steerage........30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, for Liverpool.—The PERSIA, E. S. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 29th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 12th August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syossett, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat to go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6¼ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼.

Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.

Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M. July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 3, 9, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior, in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (rising 200 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the table always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30.

H. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¾ A. M.; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats, and the barges *Anna, Rhinebeck* and *Lexington.* Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office, No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 80 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing on MONDAY, July 27, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE,
and
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF
SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DANCERS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS.

This splendid band has acquired unbounded popularity during their short engagement, but their previous arrangements forbid their longer stay at the Museum, and the manager has provided

OTHER RICH NOVELTIES,
which also compel him to make
THIS THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of this talented and attractive
TROUPE OF ETHIOPIANS,
hence this week is the last to witness their
RICH AND LAUGHABLE PERFORMANCES.

They have prepared a
SPLENDID BILL OF FARE
for their last week's entertainment, and the manager feels confident that his patrons will find
THE OLD AMERICAN MUSEUM
as attractive as ever, and during this hot weather
THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
place in the City.
ONE WEEK MORE ALSO AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the celebrated Tight-Rope Performers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists, the
DENIER BROTHERS,
whose feats of agility and daring outvie even
THE FAMOUS BLONDIN.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
Daily at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, P. M.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening.
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA. Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............MR. WM. WHEATLEY
THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE COUNTRY.
Commence at 8; conclude 10:40.
EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE THIRD MONTH.
John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama, entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GREAT SUCCESS
Of which is beyond
ALL PRECEDENT,
116,000!—116,000! persons having witnessed this
PEERLESS AND BEAUTIFUL PLAY.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
in his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
With a distribution of characters embracing every name connected with
THIS UNEQUALED COMPANY.
Splendid new Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, &c.
GRAND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.
And delightful selections of Music, under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN,

Under the management of
Miss EMILY THORNE and
Mr. MARK SMITH.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE SEASON, and
THIRD WEEK OF
Mr. FRANK WOOD'S
New and highly successful Burlesque,
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
In which
Mr. SETCHELL
And the talented Company are nightly received with peals of laughter.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Capital burlesque, admirable cast, delightful music. * * We have had nothing so good since the days of Mitchell's Olympic."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"The burlesque was a complete success."—*N. Y. Times.*

"The best burlesque ever written by an American. * * * For almost the first time in New-York, we have a company all of which are good burlesque actors."—*N. Y. World.*

"The piece has achieved a perfect success."—*Evening Post.*

"Abounds in good jokes, bad puns, (all the funnier for that,) capital songs, and is admirably acted."—*N. Y. Daily News.*

"Has made a decided hit, and is received with shouts of laughter and bursts of applause."—*N. Y. Express.*

"Mais bah! L'on rit souvent."—*Messenger Franco-Americain.*

The burlesque will be played
EVERY EVENING.

Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. B. Morris, Sol Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan and Mrs. Floyd in the cast.

On TUESDAY the performance will commence with the charming comedietta of
LOAN OF A LOVER.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1,
BENEFIT OF MR. SETCHELL.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL.

Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON, assisted by Prof. J. B. BROWN, will give a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 30, at 8 o'clock. Mr. B. P. MALLATRAT, the popular violinist, and Mr. J. M. LORETZ, composer and pianist, have kindly volunteered. Tickets, 50 cents. To be obtained at the door.

THE TURF.

RUNNING RACES AT SARATOGA.

The Summer meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for running races, will be held on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August. Several races will be run each day. All the horses recently at the Paterson, Philadelphia and Centreville meetings, with others from Kentucky and the Canadas, will be in attendance, and capital racing is anticipated.

Races to commence at 11 o'clock each day.

Tickets of admission, $1.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—On THURSDAY, July 30, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match of $1,200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. D. Tallman names blk. s. *Henry Clay*, wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds; H. Woodruff names b. g. *Nutwood*, wagon and driver to weigh 265 pounds. Cars will leave the Fulton and Williamsburgh ferries every five minutes for East New-York, and South ferry every hour, for the Course, returning when the race is over.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT ARIEL, OF about 15 tons, drawing 4 feet 6 inches water, with cabin 5 feet high, with all conveniences, in complete order in every particular; can be seen off Strober's boat-house, Jersey City, Capt. Young. For terms apply to CALDWELL & MORRIS, No. 20 Old-slip.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PIANO-FORTES AT GREAT BARGAINS. —Prices $25, $50, $90, $150, $175 and $300; or to let at $2, $2 50, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month each. Music taught in a few lessons and pianos tuned, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 188 Grand-st.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

Comments of the English Press on the Battles of Gettysburgh.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Another Outbreak in New-Zealand.

The Cunard Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 19th of July, arrived here last night. A summary of her news has already been received from Cape Race.

The London *Times* of the 18th, in its City article says:

"Mr. EVARTS, who was commissioned by the United States Government to visit England with the view of promoting, in conjunction with Mr. ADAMS, a solution of such difficulties as had arisen or might arise on questions of international law, sails in the Cunard steamer from Liverpool to-day. The belief is that his presence has been useful, and that he has conducted his mission with satisfaction to all parties."

In the British House of Commons, on the 16th, the Government was again attacked by Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD and other speakers, for its harsh policy toward Brazil. Mr. LAYARD defended the course taken by the Government, stating that the King of Portugal had undertaken to mediate between the two countries, and deprecated discussion at present as very ill-timed.

The balance sheet of the British Government for the year ending June 30 shows a surplus of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, subject to a reduction of £900,000 for the vote for fortifications.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says:

"I know for certain that the French Government intended to make overtures as soon as Mexico should fall, to Spain and England, to coöperate with it in the somewhat arduous task of settling that country and introducing order in the finances. I cannot say whether formal propositions have as yet been made to England, but I learn they have been made at Madrid for that purpose. If we may judge from the language of such of the Madrid press as habitually supports the Government, it is likely these overtures will meet with favorable attention."

Advices from Madrid contradict the assertion lately made by some journals that Spain intended to recognize the Confederate States. Spain will await the initiative of England and France in the matter.

A letter from Milan says that GARIBALDI is in a weak state of health, and will never be able to head an army again. The wounded foot is stiff, and the General can only walk with a crutch. The wound is still suppurating, and every now and then splinters of bone come out. Moreover, GARIBALDI labors under a general affection which has its seat in the liver. The death of NULLO has greatly depressed him.

The Austrian budget had been presented to the Council of the Empire. The balance of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure is upwards of nine million of florins, but there is a large deficit from extraordinary outlays.

The critical position of affairs in Japan continues. Gen. BROWN had declined the application for 1,000 men to strengthen the British force. A further delay is probable to enable the Japanese to consider the British demand. An impression prevailed that if assured of British support, the Tycoon would not, himself, object to attack the "Farbent Daimeo."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The English Press on the Gettysburgh Battles.

From the London Times.

The whole result appears to be that the Federals in the second engagement did not recover the ground they had lost in the first. But the conflict must have been, as Gen. MEADE describes it, severe. He more than once mentions the heavy losses his troops have sustained, and infers that the Confederates must have suffered equally. The proportion of officers is again unusually large. Three Federal Generals have fallen, and four are returned as wounded. In fact, though the Government has seen enough of "promise" in the conflict of the second day to justify the President in issuing an address to the public on the event, his words seem saddened by a sense of a loss among the troops too heavy for the slight result their courage has purchased. A retreat, a drawn battle, and another, probably a greater engagement inevitable, there was scarcely enough of success in the achievement of the army to enable the President to rise to the full tone of congratulation.

The few sentences he addresses to the country on this Fourth of July must have read but sadly, compared with the fervid orations that were wont to fill the public ear on the same anniversary. The "promise of a great success" has been so often made before, and been so often belied by events, that the bloodshed, which is a certainty, must have cast a lurid shadow on the day. Surely, never was the overweening pride of a nation so awfully rebuked. Well may the President claim the "condolence of all for the many gallant fallen," and *prepare the public for the worst* by a sentence that breathes much more despondency than triumph.

From the London Herald.

It is curious that after an interval of 24 hours no later news had been received from Gen. MEADE, although the Fourth of July demanded an effort from the Federal Government. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, either that no success had been achieved, or that no fresh engagement had taken place, or that some great disaster had befallen the Federal arms. The next mail will be awaited with fearful anxiety, and we dare not venture to anticipate its news. At present the battle of Gettysburgh seems to resemble too closely all the great fights of the war—fierce, bloody and protracted contests, with results in no degree commensurate with the gallantry, devotion, and numbers of the troops engaged. We had hoped that the meeting of the two armies would have been decisive; but it seems that the victors, whoever they may be, will have won but barren honors, and that the struggle will have to be renewed. In the meantime, if LEE has attained no other object, *he has succeeded in provisioning his army for six months at the enemy's cost*, and has taught the North somewhat of the losses and sacrifices its cruel policy has inflicted on the Southern States.

In the South, the Federal prospects are not improving. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson still hold out. JOHNSTON was pressing closely upon the besieging army at Vicksburgh. BANKS' communications with New-Orleans have been cut off. In Eastern Louisiana the Confederates were carrying all before them, and regaining the whole territory they had lost by BANKS' invasion. At various points along the Mississippi they were impeding the navigation, and both GRANT'S and BANKS' forces were in considerable danger. As a set-off, ROSECRANS reports that he had driven BRAGG'S forces out of Tullahoma. But the fact we believe to be that BRAGG had all along determined to abandon Tullahoma when the Federals advanced, and that he had fallen back upon Chattanooga, where fortifications of immense strength have been constructed, capable of resisting a force far greater than any ROSECRANS can take into the field. For the present, however, the sieges of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are secondary affairs. It is in the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania and Maryland that the great battle of the Republics is being fought out. The next mail will tell us which is the winner.

From the London News.

Whether the Confederate army was in a position to renew the attack it is of course impossible to say. But after being repulsed at every point for two days, there would seem to be little chance of their doing so with any prospect of success. If another item of news can be relied on—that Gen. SEDGWICK'S corps had pushed through York and got to the rear of the Confederate army—Gen. LEE would in any case have been compelled to retreat at once. Gen. MEADE has already fulfilled the high opinion of his military knowledge and ability his brother officers were said to entertain, and vindicated an appointment which at first seemed, even in America, to have filled almost every one with surprise.

From the London Globe.

So far Gen. MEADE made up for the losses occasioned by the impetuosity of Gen. REYNOLDS. He had kept his ground and fought a defensive action with steadfastness and skill. And here the narrative ends abruptly. The issue we have yet to learn. It will be hard for either side to claim a victory. That victory had yet to be won. Whether there was more fighting depended upon Gen. LEE'S calculations not only of the chances of success, but of obtaining afterward the rewards of success. If it were true that Gen. COUCH was showing men in the Cumberland Valley and Gen. SEDGWICK on the road from York—although these bodies were only militiamen—and that FRENCH was hurrying his men up to Gettysburgh from Harper's Ferry, LEE, unless he made one more, and that a decisively successful onslaught upon the Federals, probably fell back over the Blue Ridge, or sought upon its slopes a strong defensive position. On the other hand, the calling up of FRENCH, and the rumor that an order had been sent to Gen. DIX to abandon the Peninsula and hasten to Washington, these are signs of weakness in the Federal camp, and imply that MEADE had suffered great losses, and with difficulty held his own. But conjecture, though attractive, is profitless, and we must await the arrival of the next mail for knowledge.

From the London Star.

* * * A battle-field on which the reputation of the Union forces for valor and fidelity has assuredly been well maintained. The President, in a message issued on the memorable 4th of July, pays a just and touching tribute to the courage and fortitude with which that army has placed a rampart of manly breasts between the enemy and the Capital. And while counselling the nation to submit itself to the will of the Most High, he no less rightly augurs hopefully from these three days of self-sacrificing patriotism for the success of the Union cause. The most sanguine friends of that cause scarce dared to hope for a decisive victory to its forces. Even the desponding may be reassured by the firm and noble stand that has been made. It will invigorate the hearts and arms of the North. It will more than check the temerity of the Southern invaders. *For them to have failed in their aggression is to have incurred a far heavier disaster than defeat on their own soil.* They have struck once more, with accumulated force, at the sanctuary of American freedom, and once more they have been gloriously repulsed.

From the Manchester Guardian.

There is a special difficulty in using our past experience of official bulletins to assist us in estimating the true significance of the scanty intelligence which we possess respecting this eventful struggle. Gen. MEADE is new to us in the chief command, and we have no means of knowing how far his notions of policy and propriety in the preparation of documents intended for publication coincide with those of some of his predecessors. Judging from precedents afforded by the reports of such men as POPE and HOOKER, we should be justified in expecting that the next mail would bring us news of a crushing Federal disaster. Giving Gen. MEADE, on the other hand, the credit due to an untried man, of being fairly modest, truthful and temperate, it may be inferred that he has succeeded beyond expectation in bringing the triumphant career of the Confederates to a pause, and possibly in providing them with good reason to rue their temerity. Each party is in a position in which complete defeat may be attended with very great misfortune, and there is more than ever reason to be on our guard against drawing hasty conclusions from incomplete operations in the field.

The London *Morning Post* discovers some parallels between the battle near Gettysburgh and that at Antietam Creek, and says:

"For ought we know to the contrary both may have at the same time marked the commencement and termination of a Southern invasion. The Northern soldiers certainly fight best on their soil; for, except on the present occasion and at Antietam, they have never held their ground with such steadiness when coping with their Southern antagonists."

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, says most probably the course of events would be determined by the result of the battle of July 3d, and on it would depend whether Washington fell, or LEE retired into Virginia with the loss of many men, but with a prodigous quantity of valuable stores and plunder. LEE cannot afford to stand still, and if he found MEADE too strong for his army to attack again, he would get away from the sword of the Federal militia and volunteers which were gathering around him.

American Affairs in Parliament.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

In the House of Commons on the 16th, Mr. S. FITZGERALD gave notice that either on the report of Supply, or of Ways and Means, he would ask the noble lord at the head of the Government a question on a subject of much interest. Last year he directed attention to the circumstance that the American Government had adopted the practice of requiring bonds to be given by the exporters of goods that no portion of such goods should be sent into the hands of any person in the Confederate States. The noble lord then promised to communicate with the American Government on that matter, and he saw that there had been a correspondence, which was printed in the American blue-book, but to which there was no allusion in any of the papers presented to Parliament. The question he had to ask was, whether he was aware that, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Her Majesty's Government, and the warning that the practice in question was contrary to treaty, it was still persisted in by the American Government; and whether he would state what course Her Majesty's Government intended to take in the matter. He would now ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any further information had been received with regard to the case of the *Margaret Jessie*.

Mr. LAYARD said that there was no further information.

THE GIBRALTAR, (SUMTER.)

On the 17th, Lord R. CECIL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was prepared to propose the grant of any compensation to Capt. BLAKELEY for the loss occasioned to him by the detention without cause of the vessel *Gibraltar*, on suspicion of being intended for the service of the Confederate States; and whether the Government would lay on the table the depositions or information upon which they had acted in the case. The noble Lord stated that the loss which Capt. BLAKELEY had sustained amounted to between £20,000 and £30,000. He also complained that the Government were allowing themselves to become mere tools in the hands of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that persons connected with the *Gibraltar* had addressed inquiries to the Government, as to whether the shipment of Capt. BLAKELEY'S guns caused the detention of the vessel, but the Government had no information whatever that Capt. BLAKELEY had sustained the injury which the noble Lord appeared to imagine. It would be irregular to lay the depositions upon which the Government had acted on the table of the House. He repudiated the insinuations that the Government had been influenced by any pressure brought to bear upon them by the American Minister.

The Polish Question.

The reply of the Russian Government was received by the French Government on the 17th inst. It is stated to be marked by a strong spirit of conciliation. Russia accepts the six points, but instead of an armistice, proposes an amnesty for all who may lay down their arms.

The insurrection was assuming formidable dimensions in the palatinate of Lublin. It was also said to be rapidly spreading in the district of Kowno.

An engagement between Prussian troops and insurgents is reported near Miloslaw.

The *Czas* publishes a letter which had been addressed to the Czar by the Pope. The insurgent leader RUCKI, after his defeat at Bukowata, in the Palatinate of Lubin, effected a junction with KRYSINSKI, JANKOWSKI and JILINSKI. The united force of these leaders had desperate engagements on the 7th, 8th and 9th, with the Russians, in which the latter were repulsed.

GRAWBOWSKI obtained a victory over the Russians on the 10th, at Zuluczek.

News from Warsaw dated the 14th inst., says: "The National Government issued the first number of a new official journal to-day under the title of the *Independence*. The leading article repudiates the idea of any negotiation with Russia. Subscriptions to the paper are to be transmitted to the National Government through the usual channel of its agents. The paper publishes the identical text of a pastoral letter from Monseigneur RZEWNSKI, referring to the church mourning throughout Poland. The dignitary further states that he has been informed by Archbishop FALINSKI he had been ordered by the Russian Government to remain to Jaraslaw for an indefinite period."

Mr. HORSMAN had given notice that he would, on the 20th, bring the subject of Poland, in all its bearings, before the House of Commons. Mr. POPE HENNESSY will second the motion.

The London *Advertiser* says he will make some statements which will startle not only England, but Europe.

The Russian reply to the Three Powers was expected to reach London on the 19th inst.

La France insists on the necessity for an armistice in Poland at the moment of negotiations being opened.

New-Zealand.

The accounts from the Northern island of New-Zealand represent the natives in a state of anarchy. The report of the murder of two officers and six soldiers of the Fifty-seventh regiment is confirmed. They had, apparently, been shot down without a moment's notice, and the bodies were all terribly mutilated. On the news reaching New-Plymouth, the alarm-gun was fired, and messengers were dispatched to bring into town all those who were out on their farms and at work in the Bush. A Gazette was published calling out the militia and warning the people not to go beyond the Omala stockade at night. Fully 200 militia and volunteers were told off for patrol duty.

The London *Times* says: "It is more than probable that at this very moment the Government of New-Zealand is engaged in another Maori war. After all that has passed, the thing may appear incredible; but it is almost certain, and what is more, our present information does not enable us to point out how it could have been avoided. Letters received yesterday, state that the natives appear willing to confine hostilities to the old theatre, Taranaki; and unless further complications arise, it is improbable that any attack will be made upon Auckland. Fully 200,000 natives are located in the country between Auckand and Taranaki, and these tribes are openly hostile to the Europeans. Apart from the native difficulties, the colony is rapidly progressing. The middle island provinces, being untrammeled with native affairs, are going rapidly ahead."

From Montevideo.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

The Bremen bark *Pyrmont*, Capt. VON HAGEN, from Montevideo June 16, with hides, &c., to CHAS. LULING & Co., arrived yesterday morning. She has had strong gales from the south; sprung fore and mizzen masts.

She left at Montevideo the bark *Quincey*, Capt. WILKINS, for New-York, which arrived June 11; Danish brig *J. P. Lenchall*, LARSEN, for New-York in eight days. June 27, lat. 15° south, lon. 33° 30', passed ship *Washington Booth*, bound south. June 22, spoke bark *Conrad*, of Philadelphia, in lat 26°, lon. 37° 11', who could not, or would not, give a satisfactory answer as to where from or bound; said they were bound to Buenos Ayres, and would send a boat on board of us. She had a brass cannon, and not liking her appearance, did not wait for the boat. Her subsequent movements showed she was not bound to Buenos Ayres, as she was steering in a northwesterly direction, before the wind. Made all sail and left her—there being at the time three sail in company.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Pemberton and His Staff Gone to Richmond.

His Army Scattered in Every Direction.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, July 26.

BIFFLES and JESSE FORREST are reported to have again crossed Tennessee toward the river, and gone toward Jackson, Tenn. Gen. DODGE has sent a force to meet them.

One of Gen. HURLBURT'S scouts, who arrived last night, reports that PEMBERTON and his Staff and some of his officers have gone to Richmond. His army has scattered in every direction. Gen. PEMBERTON said it was impossible to keep them together. The rebels are pressing everybody into their ranks. Excitement is intense.

The rolling stock on the railroads are all being run toward Mobile. Large quantities of cotton are going in the same direction.

The bulk of JOHNSTON'S army is reported at Martin, 30 miles east of Jackson. His force is estimated at 30,000.

All surplus stores are being shipped to Mobile.

Gens. HARDEE and FORREST passed through Meridian on the 18th, going to JOHNSTON. FORREST was suffering from a wound, and is not fit for duty. HARDEE'S corps was, it was said, going to JOHNSTON, but had not passed Meridian up to the 22d.

A dispatch dated Martin, Miss., 20th, states that all the general and field officers taken at Vicksburgh had been exchanged, but the men had straggled so that they were without commands.

Meetings at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 27.

Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, the anti-administrative candidate for Governor, addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd at the Court-house this evening, opposing strongly what he called the abolition policy of the Government.

Gen. HOBSON was serenaded at the Galt House, to which he briefly responded. His mission was rather to fight than to talk. Hon. ROBERT MALLORY followed, denouncing the views of Mr. WICKLIFFE, arguing earnestly in favor of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Col. MARC MUNDY closed the meeting with a speech combining patriotism and humor, which, together with those of his predecessors, were warmly applauded by an enthusiastic audience.

The Funeral of Mr. Crittenden.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 27.

Our City Council is taking measures to attend the funeral of J. J. CRITTENDEN in a body on Wednesday.

The Central Committee has called a Convention of Union citizens at Lexington to nominate a candidate for Congress *vice* CRITTENDEN deceased.

Orders of Gov. Seymour—Enlistments and Bounties.

Gov. SEYMOUR has issued general orders to encourage enlistments and for the payment of bounties. The State bounty to recruits is fixed at seventy-five dollars, of which sum ten dollars will be paid on enlistment, and the remainder before leaving the State. The bounty for reënlistment is one hundred and fifty dollars, of which thirty dollars are paid down. A soldier belonging to the State of New-York, who enlists in the field, is entitled to the one hundred and fifty dollars bounty, under the foregoing form, provided the Paymaster, upon whom this duty is enjoined, passes his name to the credit of the State.

The following regulations are also announced:

UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

1. $2 will be paid to every accepted recruit enlisting in regiments now being organized.

2. $25 of $100 provided to be paid at the end of the war, will be paid to all accepted recruits when their companies are organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto.

3. One month's pay in advance will be paid to *all recruits*, under such regulations as the Paymaster-General, United States Army, shall establish.

4. Recruiting officers are authorized to pay the premium of $2 for each accepted recruit who volunteers for three years or during the war, into regiments organizing for the field. The amount so paid will be refunded on presentation, to the proper officer, of triplicate receipts therefor, naming the men, and stating that they have been duly mustered into the service of the United States. Citizens, non-commissioned officers and privates can receive the bounty. Commissioned officers cannot, under any circumstances.

5. The foregoing bounties are for able-bodied men. The recruiting officer, in neglecting this precaution, will be charged with the amount, and it will be stopped from his monthly pay.

Officers are cautioned in regard to minors. A bo under 21 must have the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. Even then he must be able to carry a knapsack and musket.

6. Expenses incident to the volunteer recruiting service will be refunded to recruiting officers on presentation of the proper vouchers therefor, to the disbursing officer of the district in which the headquarters of the regiment is located.

See circular dated "Office United States Disbursing and Mustering Officer, United States Army, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., June 1, 1863."

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 69TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.,
ESSEX MARKET ARMORY.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. —.—In pursuance of orders issued from General Headquarters No. 300 Mulberry-street, the Colonel commanding Sixty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. N. G. directs that the following companies of his command appear at the Armory on the specified days to relieve such troops as may there be on guard:

Tuesday, 28th, Companies E, I.
Wednesday, 29th, Companies C, D, H.
Thursday, 30th, Companies B, K, F.
Friday, 31st, Companies A, G, L.

The senior Commandant will act as Officer of the Day, who will conduct the affairs of the Armory the same as if in camp, with such modifications as he in his discretion may deem necessary. Morning reports will be handed to the Adjutant at 9 A. M. By order,

JAS. BAGLEY, Colonel Commanding.
B. GALLAGHER, Adjutant.

THE MURDER OF THE NEGRO FRANKLIN—ANOTHER OF THE ALLEGED PRINCIPALS IN CUSTODY.—Roundsmen GUNNER and ROBERTS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who have been so active in arresting the villains engaged in the murder and subsequent hanging of ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, the colored man, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh avenue, during the late riots, took another man into custody Sunday night, charged with being a principal in the murder. The prisoner's name is GEORGE GLASS; he is an Irish laborer, 53 years of age, and lives in West Twenty-seventh-street. The witness against GLASS is MARTIN VREELAND, who makes affidavit that on the afternoon of the murder he saw GLASS enter FRANKLIN'S apartments and soon brought him out, followed by the mob. The rioters beat and kicked the unfortunate negro for nearly a block, and at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue they hung him. At the same time the buildings occupied by the colored people were repeatedly set on fire, but the firemen extinguished the flames. VREELAND further states that while the villains were murdering FRANKLIN, GLASS cried out, "Hang the —— nigger." The witness has been acquainted with GLASS for sixteen years, and fully identified him as the man who brought FRANKLIN from the house and delivered him to the mob. The prisoner stoutly denies his guilt. He was taken before Justice KELLY, and locked up for trial without bail.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The recent election of Directors by the stockholders of the Brooklyn Central Road, brought in an entirely new set of Directors. The new Board of Affairs stands as follows:

President.—E. B. LITCHFIELD.
Treasurer.—D. O. BRADLEY.
Directors.—E. B. Litchfield, E. B. Wesley, A. G. Jerome, W. R. Travers, John M. Tobin, Leonard W. Jerome, Chas. W. Durant, John J. Van Nostrand, Chas. Stanton, Ira Smith, H. Dickinson, D. Murray and J. W. Gilbert.

(Advertisement.)

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

(Advertisement.)

SUMMER RESORT.—We freely commend Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., as a delightful place of sojourn. The scenery is of unrivaled beauty; valley, hill and river give it inexhaustible variety. The hotel is well kept, containing every accommodation for guests, as well for their comfort as amusement. —*New-Orleans Picayune.*

(Advertisement.)

SUBSTITUTES.—We are now furnishing large numbers of substitutes, singly and by hundreds, to individuals and agents in Pennsylvania, New-England and New-York State, for $225, $250 and $275. Address TOMPKINS & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 52 | Sun sets.... 7 20 | Moon sets... 2 34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 29 | Gov. Island.. 6 12 | Hell Gate.. 7 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steamer T. R. Thomson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Eliza, (Br.,) McLauchlin, Raymond, Londonderry, Thomas James; Protector, (Norw.,) Luye, Leghorn, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Adelaide, (Argentine,) Lanfair, Rio Janeiro, Prendergast Bros.; Laura, Bearse, Elizabethport, Bassett & Nickerson; Arena, (Br.,) Dale, Sligo, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Flavia, (Ital.,) Cipolovich, Cork, Fabricotti Bros.; Jupiter, (Meck.,) Badheinig, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Stromness, (Br.,) Monovich, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. DeWolff; Elizabeth Young, (Br.,) Todd, Falmouth, M. Briggs & Co.; Lola, (Dan.,) Bolmter, St. Thomas, Jones & Lough; Mary Boucher, (Br.,) Boucher, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Muscovado, (Br.,) McKinney, Demarara, J. Leaycraft.

Schooners Leader, Mayo, Salisbury, John Boynton's Son; Connecticut, Dean, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Newport, Turner, Berlin, Md.; Arctic, Hicks, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; L. R. Jameson, Jameson, Salem, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; D. A. Berry, Voorhis, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hampden Belle, Alexander, Newburyport; Golden Rule, Cathcart, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; May, Wooster, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg 12th inst., via Southampton 15th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 243 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had pleasant weather most of the passage. 20th, passed the wreck of ship Hiawatha, in lat. 47 19, lon. 34 50. 25th, lat. 41 28, lon. 63 02, passed a Prussian bark showing third dist. pendant No. 8,653, bound W. 27th, at noon, in lat. 40 42, lon. 68 38, passed steamer Edinburgh, hence for Liverpool. Same day, in lat. 40 32, lon. 67 28, passed ship Canvass Back, hence.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 22d inst., with sugar, tobacco and passengers to Ludlam, Heinekin & Co. On the outward passage, saw a large Am. ship ashore on Star Reef, and on the return passage she had been dismantled and abandoned. July 23, at 11 A. M., 15 miles N. of Carysfort, passed steamship George Cromwell.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool July 18, via Queenstown 19th, at 4:07 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 19th, at 6:50 P. M., saw steamship Canada, going into Liverpool. 20th, lat. 51 58, lon. 15 17, passed ship John Bunyan, bnd. E.

Steamship Salvor, Lewis, Washington, D. C., 46 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, Liverpool June 11, with mdse. and 512 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Has had light winds and calms from lon 20. June 23, Andrew McWinn, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. 26th inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 70 30, saw ships Conqueror and Fidelia, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Thornton, Wells, Liverpool June 23, with mdse, and 702 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had four deaths during the passage. 10th inst., lat. 49 40, lon. 40 20, exchanged signals with Br. ship Stadacona, bound E. 15th, lat. 43 50, lon. 56, was in company with ship Wm. Rathbone, from Liverpool for New-York. 18th, lat. 40 19, lon. 59, signalized ship Star of the West, bound E. 23d, at 4 A. M., lat. 41 09, lon. 66, saw steamship Great Eastern, for Liverpool.

Ship William Wirt, Jackson, Cadiz, Spain, June 25, with cork to Heye Bros. The ship Mary, Marshall, for Cardiff; brig Hydra, Herriman, for the United States, in ballast, and U. S. steamer Kearsage, on a cruise, sld. a few days previously. 7th inst., lat 39 12, lon. 35 38, exchanged signals with an American bark, a whaler. 25th, lat. 40 28, lon. 69 10, saw U. S. steamer Quaker City, standing S. S. E. Has experienced a succession of light west and northwest winds, with thick, wet and foggy weather, the entire passage. In lat. 42 10, lon. 49 20, saw a great quantity of wrecked goods, such as boxes, casks, barrels, planks, and some large spars.

Ship Maribelle, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. and 22 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Had very heavy weather the first three weeks. June 27, lat. 47 04, lon. 40 30, saw Br. bark Elizabeth, steering E.

Ship Lisbon, Currier, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to A. C. Tiffany. Sld. in co. with bark P. R. Hazeltine, for Boston.

Ship Imperatria Elisabeth, (Aust.,) Stiponowitz, Alexandria 62 ds., with rags, etc., to order.

Ship Onward, Chase, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 25th, off Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. schr. Matthew Vassar.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool June 20, with mdse. and 620 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. 25th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 70 40, passed a ship supposed the Fidelia, bound E. Same day, lat. 40 34, lon. 71 03, signalized ship Conqueror, bound E.

Ship Joseph Gilchrist, Lauensell, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. and 707 passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool June 17, with mdse. and 762 passengers to J. T. Tapscott. Peter Johnson, carpenter, and Allen Bradford, seaman, died on the passage.

Ship Leonidas, Wood, Montevideo June 1, with mules to Snow & Burgess. 24th inst., John Whitney, seaman, fell from the mainyard to the deck, and was badly injured.

Bark Antioch, (of Castine,) Gardiner, Marseilles 59 ds., passed Gibralter June 15, in ballast to master. 12th inst., lat. 40, lon. 50, saw Bremen ship Germania, bnd E.

Bark Pyrmont, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Montevideo June 16, with hides, etc., to Charles Luling & Co. Had strong gales from the south, sprung fore and mizzen masts. 27th June, lat. 15 S., lon. 33 30, passed ship Washington Booth, bound south. June 22, spoke bark Conrad, of Philadelphia, in lat. 26, lon. 37 11, who could not or would not give a satisfactory answer as to where from or where bound; said they were bound to Buenos Ayres and would send a boat on board of us. She had a brass cannon, and not liking her appearance did not wait for the boat. Her subsequent movements showed she was not bound to Buenos Ayres, as she was steering in a northwesterly direction, before the wind. Made all sail and left her, there being at the time three sail in company.

Bark Stampede, Lewis, Castellamore 49 ds., with fruit to Simpson & Clapp. Passed Gibralter June 23.

Bark Columbia, (Twed.,) Myhre, Malaga June 23, and passed Gibralter 24th, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Villafranca, (of St. Stephens, N. B.,) Pettigrew, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Bark Normandie, (Fr.,) Du Haemmel, Vera Cruz 38 ds., in ballast to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Brig Wallace Peck, Wallace, Ship Island 16 ds., in ballast to Peck & Church. 24th inst., 60 miles south of Hatteras, picked up six bales of cotton, which had been but a short time in the water.

Brig Britain's Pride, (of Jersey,) Pallott, Montevideo 53 ds., with hides, wool, etc., to Caruthers, De Castro & Co. June 27, lat. 16 20 S., lon. 33 08, saw Br. ship Sarah Frotman, steering S.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, Driscol, Nuevitas 4 ds., with molasses and honey to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig M. H. Hines, Dart, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Bogota, Porter, Aspinwall 17 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Catherine, Rogers, Eaton, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, Martin, Pensacola 15 ds., with ship timber to master. 19th inst., off Cape Florida, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Virginia.

Schr. War Eagle, Seeley, Frontera 2d inst., with mahogany to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Nickerson, Ruatan and Key Wes 24 ds., with nuts to J. Foulkes' Son.

Schr. J. Reed, Stevens, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Grecian, Haggerty, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crie, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Roam, Perry, Millbridge 15 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Empress, Crowell, St. George 7 ds., with stone, for Governor's Island.

Schr. A. Sawyer, Boothbay, Bangor 20 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mayflower, Ray, Millbridge 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Johanna Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. M. Y. Davis, West, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Simmons, St. Martins 9 ds., with salt etc., to master. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Caledonia.

Schr. Hope, Carroll, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Appleton, Rockland 4 ds., stone.

Schr. Hampden Belle, Alexander, Port Ewen, with coal for Newburyport.

Schr. Sophia R. Jemerson, Jemerson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Franklin, Bell, Robinson, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Volunteer, Coit, Aux Cayes 15 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. George Darby, Rogers, New-Orleans 20 days, via Matamoras, with cedar, etc., to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Jewett, Portland, Me., 3 ds., with heading.

Schr. Alexander Middleton, Sipple, Baltimore, with coal, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Below.

Ship Martindale, from Liverpool.
Bark Villafranca, (Br.,) from Havana.
Bark E. A. Cochran, from Matanzas 9 ds.
Bark Leroy.
Brig Herald, from Honduras for Boston.
Also, 1 ship, 2 barks, and 1 brig unknown.

Sailed.

Steamers Charles Osgood, F. H. Scott.
Ships Astronomer, Deutschland, Chancellor.
Barks Augustine, Ida Matilde.
Brigs Virginia, Kunne, G. Amos, Hoggie and others.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER
AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE
PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE
BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL,
BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF
BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,
Loss of memory,
Weak nerves,
Horror of diseases,
Dimness of vision,
Hot hands,
Dryness of the skin,

Loss of power,
Difficulty of breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the back,
Flushing of the body,
Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE
AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For
purifying
the blood,
removing all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract of Buchu..........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Extract of Sarsaparilla......$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER!

A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results, its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms. Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, Brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindel, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of experiment and trial by *savans* all over the world. In the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also upon that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic and biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation and nutrition* if properly employed, should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchocele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine." I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their *incipient state*."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scrofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pains of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strumous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine in glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; therefore it seemed to be [illegible] ducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases; but the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He published his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.* These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact, it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous disease causes a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when pulmonary tubercles carry off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and can be cured when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has been induced by the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the [illegible] any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in the uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders [illegible]. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation and one which will prove serviceable in all cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me is pure Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the testimony of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but in small quantities, in a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, [illegible] three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, [illegible] preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, [illegible] Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine. Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by druggists.